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CAN WE SAVE THE CHILDREN?

When we introduced "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London" to the attention of the great public, five years ago, we suggested one thought which is never absent from our minds when confronted with the realities of life in the "Sunken Sixth" of London.

> The grim Florentine might have added to the horror of his vision of hell by a sojourn in a London slum. For in his Inferno the damned at least did not breed. With us they do. Every year sees an addition to the long roll of the newborn list. Born in the fetid atmosphere of a crowded cellar, suckled on gin, and cradled in the gutter, they never have a chance.

The passage reverts to our memory as we read Dr. Barnardo's appeal in the *Times* for the establishment of casual wards for children at the East-end. The fate of the children is the climax of horror. The existence of hundreds and of thousands of children with no other parentage than women like Elizabeth Stride and Annie Chapman and Mary Ann Nichols, with no other home than the dossing-ken, and no other playground than the gutter, that is the abiding and appalling tragedy of the situation, beside which all other horrors pale and disappear.

Dr. Barnardo, in his letter to the *Times*, describing the lives of the children brought up in the common lodging-houses, says quite truly that it is impossible to describe the state in which myriads of children live in these human sewers, breathing from their birth an atmosphere fatal to all goodness. They are saturated from birth in vice and all uncleanness, and Dr. Barnardo in his zeal would forbid all lodging-houses by law to shelter any children under sixteen. Therein he goes too far. Any of us may some day be driven by poverty to seek the shelter of a dossing ken; and, even in our direst extremity, we would not care to be separated from our children. But a great deal may be done short of legislative prohibition. The first thing obviously is to establish lodging-houses for boys and girls, if, as Dr. Barnardo says, they can be made "self-supporting, or nearly so." We confess that we have doubts as to the possibility of making these places self-supporting. Still, Dr. Barnardo is an authority second to none, and we hope he will explain how it can be done. If he can set out a practical plan by which all the homeless lads and lasses of London can be lodged decently in places where they would not be contaminated by the constant converse of prostitutes and thieves, we do not think that he will lack for funds—supposing that the first cost of the building is raised by a public subscription, and the coppers of the children pay the working expenses. One poor woman, who may have been Elizabeth Stride herself, for she was in the circle that listened to Dr. Barnardo's exposition of the advantages of his scheme, is said to have exclaimed: "We're all up to no good, and no one cares what becomes of us. Perhaps some of us will be killed next! If anybody had helped the likes of us long ago, we would never have come to this." "The likes of us" are indeed "up to no good," although the Bishop of Bedford does well to appeal for a laundry to help them to earn a living, if they wish to do so decently. But it is the children who offer the best field for philanthropic activity, and in default of anything better Dr. Barnardo's scheme might well be tried.

Nothing will do any great good that is based on the principle of taking children from their parents. If a man and a woman are not fit to be trusted with the upbringing of their offspring, they ought not to be allowed to have any children. Mr. Arnold White pleads for "the sterilization of the unfit," but the plain English of it is that the human pair who bring a child into the world for whom they cannot provide food, clothes, and lodging are criminals, and should be punished as such. The immense responsibility of parentage can only be borne by parents. It cannot be thrust upon the State. That has been tried often enough, with no other result than that of organized infanticide. The existing foundling hospitals—in Russia, for instance—are simply massacre-shops for nearly one-half their luckless inmates. It sounds excellent and philanthropic and altogether admirable that the State should undertake the mothering and fathering of those children whose own parents are unfit or incapable, but it would really be kinder to legalize infanticide *sans phrase*. It is true, as some ghastly figures in the following article seem to prove, that baby killing has ceased to be regarded as murder in London, but we have not yet arrived at the point where the State can deliberately decree the extinction of the life even of the rickettiest infant born in an East-end dossing ken. Under the reign of science and evolution, and the decay of the old theological bolts and bars against homicide, we may come to that, but as yet the old religion, with its conception of the soul, is still sufficiently potent to forbid the direct road followed by the ancients. Nowadays infanticide to be respectable must be circuitous. The question to-day, however, is not how to kill but how to save alive. And the public, for a moment conscience-stricken at the spectacle of how the poor live, will gladly co-operate with Dr. Barnardo if he can utilize his vast experience so as to help in establishing a self-supporting decent dossing ken for the homeless children of London.

THE CRIMINALS AND POLICE OF LONDON.—II.

A Report of an Unofficial Commission.

The condition of the police force is unsatisfactory, but this is especially the case with the Detective Department. Of this the outward and visible sign was the resignation of Mr. Monro. It is that which warns the outside public how utterly the whole Criminal Investigation Department has gone to pieces under the new régime.

Why Mr. Monro resigned.

No one who knows anything of Mr. Monro needs to be told that he would not have deserted his post in the midst of a campaign against murder if the friction had not been intolerable. He stood it as long as he could and then he gave up, and left his department to drift as it has drifted, and as it is drifting to this day.

What makes this all the more serious is that some time before Mr. Matthews had seen fit to get rid of Mr. Jenkinson, who was at the head of the secret political police attached to the Home Office. Mr. Matthews, therefore, when he entered office, had the advantage of having two highly trained and experienced officers, whose whole duty was the detection and prevention of crime. Last year he sacrificed Mr. Jenkinson. This year he has lost Mr. Monro. In both cases he may have been quite right. But it is well to remember that he is responsible for the policy which has brought him to the pass of having to confront a most serious condition of disorder and of murder panic without the two chiefs whom his predecessors deemed it essential to retain by their side. Mr. Jenkinson's departure, however, had nothing to do with the latest development of the Home Office policy.

In order to understand how it is that we have a detective department which cannot detect and a Criminal Investigation Department at which criminals snap their fingers, it is necessary to go back a little. The author and framer of the Criminal Investigation Department as it now exists was Mr. Howard Vincent, now M.P. for one of the divisions of Sheffield. It dates from the great outburst of public indignation at the discovery of the Druscovitch frauds, frauds which were carried on in the very heart of the department supposed to be charged with the detection of crime. Lord Cross, who was then Home Secretary, gave Mr. Vincent, who was a young and active member of a capable family, *carte blanche* to reorganize the Detective Department. Sir Edmund Henderson was then Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Howard Vincent was specially commissioned to carry out whatever reforms he thought necessary without much reference to the ideas of those who were nominally his official superiors. Mr. Vincent did his work with a will, and after a time he succeeded in establishing cosmos out of chaos. When Mr. Howard Vincent was director, and as long as he was director, the Detective Department was an *imperium in imperio*. When he left the force, in 1884, he handed over to his successor, Mr. Monro, an authority which, although exercised under another name, was hardly less absolute than that which he held. Colonel Henderson had acquiesced in the ascendency of Mr. Vincent. He made no effort to assert his control over Mr. Monro. So it was that Mr. Monro began his career at Scotland-yard under auspices favourable to the development of self-reliance and independence. Mr. Monro, an old Anglo-Indian, was originally a man of strong will and of considerable resolution. Although only Assistant-Commissioner he was much the most capable man at the Yard, and when the Dodo was slain he was exempted from the general slaughter.

No sooner had Sir Charles Warren begun to feel at home in Scotland-yard than he decided that all authority must be centralized in himself. The capable, strong-willed man of energy always thinks everything will go

better if he has got everything in his own hands. With Sir Charles action follows promptly upon resolution, and he speedily began to establish the supreme authority of the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Monro was only an Assistant-Commissioner. It was necessary, therefore, that he should be made to feel his place. This was done with a fine brutal frankness which certainly left its object in no doubt as to the intention of his chief. From of old the Detective Department was domiciled in the heart of Scotland-yard. Mr. Vincent's room, as Director of the Criminal Investigation Department, was one of the best in the collection of dogholes in which the metropolitan police have their headquarters. The department had outgrown its premises. The Hackney Carriage Department was crowding it: there was no place in which to put the official dossiers, and so it was decided to transfer the Detective Department to Whitehall-place. The staff of the Criminal Investigation Department were well pleased, but Mr. Monro clung to his office in Scotland-yard. One fine day, however, he was bundled out without ceremony and packed off bag and baggage to Whitehall-place. This eviction, even if inevitable, might have been accomplished with more consideration, but as it was effected it did not conduce to the harmony of the office. The detectives began to feel that they were regarded as no longer part and parcel of the force. The department itself, established in another street, was looked upon somewhat in the light of "the concern over the way"—a rival rather than a branch of the same business. To such a length was this carried that detectives of long standing were made to feel that their presence in the Back Hall of Scotland-yard was regarded as an intrusion. The Chief Commissioner was believed to favour uniformed men, and to disparage the services of the plain-clothes branch. He could not be got to see that the detectives were in any way more efficient than his ordinary constables. If he wanted any work done that could not be done by Z 324, with his helmet on his head and his blue coat on his back, he would simply put Z 324 in ordinary clothes and expect him to do the work of a detective. The detectives were discouraged, discredited, and sat upon, and the dormant feeling of jealousy and animosity between the two branches began to grow apace, to the no small detriment of the efficiency of the service.

Naturally Mr. Monro, an officer devoted to his work, and accustomed for years to be supreme in his own department, could not easily brook the arbitrary procedure of the Chief Commissioner. But Sir Charles is not the man to tolerate insubordination or resistance to his will. Mr. Monro was given to understand that if he did not know the place of an Assistant-Commissioner Sir Charles did, and would give him lessons in the art of keeping it. There were some stiff passages between the chief and his assistant. Mr. Monro had often the best of the argument, but the authority lay with Sir Charles. The old habit of familiar conference with his inspectors was placed under restrictions which robbed it of much of its value, and which injured the morale of the inspectors. The centre of everything of the detective police, as well as of everything else, was to be Sir Charles. It even became a high crime and misdemeanour to put any one's name upon the outside of an official envelope except that of the First Commissioner. There was bitter heartburning in the Criminal Investigation Department, and Mr. Monro at last began to feel that unless his authority could be re-established he had better give up the hopeless attempt to maintain the efficiency of his office.

The strength of the detective force is small. There are not quite 300 men, all told; 80 of whom are inspectors and 120 sergeants, with less than a hundred others distributed about the twenty-two metropolitan divisions. Mr. Monro wanted the strength of the force increased. The superintendents informed him that such an increase was necessary, and he applied for the addition of so many men to the strength of the C.I.D. This was like a red rag to the bull. Sir Charles would not hear of the proposed increase, and by the exercise of his immense authority over the superintendents he induced them to go back on their statement to Mr. Monro, and acquiesce in the Chief's favourite doctrine that constables in plain clothes were quite as good as detectives. So Mr. Monro did not get the desired addition to the detective force. He made another attempt, however, to restore efficiency to his department. He asked for a deputy to assist in carrying on the work of the central office, and named one Mr. Macnaghten, an old Anglo-Indian, for the post. Sir Charles Warren assented, and signed the papers. But hearing afterwards something which set him against Mr. Macnaghten he cancelled his signature to the papers, and asked Mr. Monro to nominate some one else. This Mr. Monro refused to do, making some excuse more or less hollow, which Sir Charles mercilessly exposed, and then, driven to bay, Mr. Monro resigned, on the ground that the constant interference of Sir Charles Warren had destroyed his authority, and rendered it impossible for him to remain responsible for his department. The final cause of the rupture was comparatively trivial. Its very triviality shows how strained the relations must have been between the Chief and his assistant. The present impotence of the detective force when it is directed by Sir Charles in person is a grim justification of the accuracy of Mr. Monro's foreboding.

MILITARISM RAMPANT.

The personnel of the staff at Scotland-yard is as follows:—

Major-General Sir Charles Warren, K.C.M.G., Chief Commissioner, Salary	£1,500
Colonel Pearson (Discipline), Assistant-Commissioner	1,250
A. C. Bruce (Civil business) ditto	1,250

When Sir Charles Warren was appointed he had the advantage of a legal adviser at £1,000 per annum. That office has been suppressed. Mr. Monro, who was Assistant-Commissioner, has disappeared. His successor has not yet arrived. Under the Chief Commissioner in 1886 were two District Superintendents, Mr. Walker and Mr. Howard. Mr. Walker resigned with Colonel Henderson. His place was filled up by the appointment of a soldier—

Lieut.-Col. B. Monsell, Chief Constable of No. 1 District, at £625. Lest this Chief Constable should feel lonely without a brother in arms to keep him company, Sir Charles appointed—

Colonel W. A. Roberts, Chief Constable of No. 3 District, at £625. The fourth Chief Constable is Major W. E. Gilbert: he has No. 4, Mr. Howard retaining No. 2. Two other soldiers were appointed as Assistant Chief Constables, namely:—

Captain Knollys, Assistant Chief Constable (Education Dept.)
Captain Dean, Do. Do. (Police Cavalry)

From this it appears that Sir Charles Warren has practically added five new soldiers to the executive staff at Scotland-yard. It consisted when he joined it of—One soldier, two lawyers, one detective, and two policemen. It is now constituted as follows:—Six soldiers, one lawyer, and one policeman. The military element in 1886 was as one in six; it is now six out of eight. Sir Charles himself is soldier enough to supply militarism for the whole force, but instead of strengthening himself where he was weak he has done just the opposite. He has surrounded himself with soldiers and driven away the detective.

The effect of this is felt throughout the entire force. Felt, but not admired. Perhaps the maddest manifestation of this militarism rampant was the appointment of an ex-captain of the Guards to impart systematic instruction to the young constables. As the guardsman has no practical acquaintance with "how constabulary duty should be done," his systematic instruction naturally resolves itself into a poor kind of drill.

The essential difference between a soldier and a constable is that the former is seldom or never used out of formation, while the latter is seldom or never in formation. That is to say, the soldier is an integral part of a machine, the efficiency of which presupposes the absolute and mechanical obedience of all its parts. The constable, on the contrary, is called upon at all hours to exercise his own judgment, to solve knotty practical questions of law and of fact, to compose disputes, to dispense rough-and-ready justice, and, in short, to act as an independent unit. For every policeman is the bishop of his beat, with jurisdiction almost like that of a magistrate. If he winks he can suspend the operation of the law. If he pleases he can convert the law into a weapon of oppression. The soldier is never left alone. He never acts on his own initiative. He is always under the eye of his officer, and his supreme quality is unhesitating and unqualified obedience. The constable is always left alone. He is constantly acting on his own initiative, and his supreme duty is the habitual exercise of self-reliance and common sense. Hence militarism is fatal to the force. But with Sir Charles Warren militarism is supreme.

TEMPER V. TACT.

The Chief Commissioner, vehement and resolute, has a hand of iron. He has not a velvet glove. On the contrary, while he is *fortiter in re* he is *fortissime in modo*. Sir Charles Warren being a religious man does not swear. No round comfortable oath is ever discharged by him at recalcitrant officers. But the superintendent at whose head awe-struck rumour relates that a ruler was hurled in wrath would probably have preferred the bad word to the heavy stick. The unfortunate superintendents! Most of them have risen from the ranks; some of them are still in mind and character essentially of the type of the ordinary ranker. It is impossible not to pity them when confronted with a raging, roaring Major-General in his lair at Scotland-yard. On one occasion a luckless superintendent of Sir Charles Warren's own appointing—a very bad appointment too—happened to be circumvented by the Socialists, who held their meeting and broke a window pane in defiance of the Chief's orders. With quaking heart and trembling knees, he was ushered into the Chief Commissioner's presence. He had not long to wait for his *mittimus*. "You a superintendent!" roared Sir Charles, in a towering rage, "you a superintendent! You are not fit to be a third-class constable. Out of my presence this moment!" and the poor wretch slunk away, to find himself compelled to resign on the pension of an inspector. The result is that there is a veritable reign of terror among the superintendents. They hardly dare call their souls their own. From being more or less the independent chiefs of districts as large as a provincial town, they have been reduced to the position of so many toads under the harrow of an absolute autocrat.

The local inspectors do not, fortunately for themselves, come into contact with the Chief Commissioner. But their life is made a burden to them by the endless stream of confusing and often conflicting orders, all drawn up in the same peremptory fashion. No doubt much of this irritation is unavoidable. Sir Charles is honestly endeavouring to introduce some kind of order into the chaos which exists in the Force, but legislation by mandates in their daily orders is somewhat bewildering. If this is the condition to which he has reduced the superintendents and inspectors, the relations which have been established between the heads, of departments in Scotland-yard are simply indescribable. Mr. Pennefather is the Receiver. The salary of his office is equal to that of an Assistant Commissioner. He represents the Home Office and the Treasury, and in that capacity is the most important officer at Scotland-yard after Sir Charles. With the Receiver the Chief Commissioner is at open war. Six weeks ago it was currently

reported that he had refused to allow his Assistant Commissioners to countersign the Receiver's cheques, so that 150 salaries had remained unpaid for a couple of months after they fell due. That difficulty, it is said, was patched up by the personal intervention of Mr. Goschen, but the feud remains. The two high officials are not on speaking terms, and the story goes that the latest order is that no member of the Force shall speak to the Receiver without a written permission from the Chief Commissioner! It is not true, of course, but it is *ben trovato*. In the Medical Department also, the Chief Surgeon is said to be at loggerheads with the Chief Commissioner.

Still, this may be necessary friction. It may be that King Stork is quite right, and that all those who cry out against him deserve to be cleared out. But what is quite clear is that until they are cleared out nothing need be expected from Scotland-yard. Either Sir Charles Warren should be allowed to have his way, and be supported by officials who will do his bidding, or else he should be appointed to some other sphere where his qualities would be better appreciated by his subordinates and his superiors. It cannot be for the public interest that the bear-garden at Scotland-yard should continue much longer.

DISCONTENT IN THE RANKS.

With such a spectacle at headquarters, it cannot be wondered at that the rank and file are discontented and out of hand. The ordinary constable has been severely tried of late. He hates the military drill and the martinet ways of his new chief. He dislikes the severity with which Sir Charles is endeavouring to restore a higher standard of morality. The laxity of the previous régime makes him resent all the more bitterly the régime of his new masters. And then, as if to make these hardships quite intolerable, there has come a very unpleasant antagonism between the constables on duty and a very considerable number of their fellow citizens.

Sir Charles has tried to do two things at once. He is using the Metropolitan Force as janissaries to suppress by force all attempts of the people to exercise their ancient and accustomed liberties, while he is at the same time screwing up the standard of personal conduct by punishments which even the strictest Puritan must regard as excessive. The offence of drinking when on duty is, no doubt, serious. But when it comes to what is equivalent to a fine of £50 for taking a glass of beer when on duty, it is not surprising that the constables feel that it is more than human nature can stand. It takes a policeman eight years to rise from the third class, with 24*s.*, to a first class, with 30*s.* He loses all his eight years' service if he is caught taking a glass of beer without the permission of his commanding officer. The number thus reduced is stated at about a score a week; but this seems exaggerated. Even at half that figure, this would account for 500 constables per annum reduced in rank, and all smarting with a sense of being unjustly treated. Hard as this is to bear, it is perhaps less grievous than the altered relations in which the police stand to the people among whom they exercise their functions. No doubt the bludgeoning of the mob out of Trafalgar-square was very popular in the clubs and in society. But the bludgeoned mob naturally took another view of it. The applause of society is but faintly audible in the slums of Whitechapel or in the squalid streets of Southwark. It may be only a minority that distrusts the police and remembers Trafalgar-square, but it is a very blatant minority, which makes its existence felt on every beat throughout London. Thus, at the same time that Sir Charles was making the discipline of the service harder, the service itself was rendered more unpopular. Instead of according more licence to the prætorians to reconcile them to the animosity which was engendered by their interference with the ancient liberties of the people he went on the opposite tack. The result is that the force is getting perilously near to mutiny point.

It is very curious to listen to the talk of policemen, and to see how the vacillation and indecision of the Home Secretary complete the disorganization and demoralization which the arbitrary severity of Sir Charles Warren has begun. Curious also is it to note that both the police themselves and their hostile critics date the beginning of the general breakdown at the same point. The arrest of Miss Cass on a false charge by the subsequently canonized St. Endacott is the turning point. The support which Sir Charles Warren gave to the incriminated officer, and the flagrant injustice that was perpetrated openly and unredressed upon his unfortunate victim, began the revolt of the public conscience against the police, which found such vigorous expression after the suppression of the right of public meeting in Trafalgar-square. But to those who believed in Endacott the moral of the incident was quite as serious. The police who sided with Endacott and believed him innocent, thought him deserted basely by the Home Secretary. "It destroyed all confidence in the Force," said one constable. "A weak Home Secretary, who does not back up an officer who does his duty, cuts at the root of everything. As the Home Secretary will not back the Chief Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner will not back his superintendents, the superintendents will not back their inspectors, nor the inspectors the sergeants, and so, of course, no constable will take any responsibility on his shoulders if he can help it. There is not one of us who does not know that he would be sacrificed without hesitation if it was easier to sacrifice us than to support us. We raised £400 for Endacott, but that did not cover his expenses. That man was sacrificed—sacrificed because Mr. Matthews had no backbone, and because he will sacrifice any one of us rather than face a little clamour." Said another who had at one time held high rank in the Force, "Policemen are but men, and you can only get them to take risk and full responsibility by inspiring them with a high sense of duty and making them feel that they will be supported loyally if they do their duty. Remember how easy it is for a policeman not to do his duty! P. C. X 21 comes round a corner and sees a row brewing in the distance. If he goes towards it he will have a deal of trouble, and he may get into a serious difficulty. If he simply turns a blind eye to it and goes down another street no trouble will arise. What happens? Obviously if Scotland-yard is a bear-garden and the Home Secretary will throw any one over rather than face a risk, the constable will turn down that other street and will not see the row which, if he had been conscious that he would be supported, he might have prevented." The constables are all more or less sulky, and no one need be surprised at whatever happens.

Sir Charles Warren no doubt is conscious of this danger. Hence his somewhat reckless efforts to restore confidence by his canonization of his moral miracles, his reinstatement of Endacott, his insulting of the magistrate for the sake of St. Bloy, and his cynical disregard of the repeated public charges of gross cruelty which were brought against his men by the prisoners who were bludgeoned in the cells on the night of Bloody Sunday. But it is all in vain. Behind Sir Charles Warren stands Mr. Henry Matthews, and behind Mr. Matthews the House of Commons. It is idle trying to work an autocratic military machine by the aid of democratic institutions. To restore efficiency to the police it is not necessary to abolish the House of Commons, as some policemen seem to imagine. It will be much simpler to bring the metropolitan Police Force into harmony with the spirit of our Democratic institutions. Place the force under the control of the County Council, make it a civic body, in touch with the people who pay for its maintenance, instead of a cockney reproduction of the Royal Irish, and the difficulty will disappear.

UNDETECTED MURDERERS IN 1887.

A great fuss is made about the occasional murders which take place in Ireland for which no one is brought to book. They are quite insignificant beside the murders that take place every year in the metropolitan counties for which no one is ever convicted. The figures are so startling that if they were not vouched for by the Judicial Statistics they might well be suspected. The return of the metropolitan police gives no idea as to their number. According to Sir Charles Warren's statistics in 1887, thirteen murders took place in the London district. Eight murderers were convicted, leaving five unaccounted for. Of the convicted murderers, four had their sentences commuted, one to a year, two to eighteen months' hard labour, and the fourth to five years' penal servitude. Even on this showing there were five murders committed in the London district for which no one was brought to book. The figures are, however, far more serious. According to the Judicial Statistics, there were many more murders committed in the metropolitan counties, including the Metropolitan Police district. The coroner's districts are not conterminous with the area of police London, and as the bulk of the population lies within police London the comparison is better made by counties. In 1887, according to the Judicial Statistics, there were verdicts of wilful murder returned by coroners' juries in seventy-six cases in the five metropolitan counties, and out of these there were only eight convictions. The figures are startling. They are as follows :—

County.	Coroner's Verdicts of Wilful Murder. Over One Year.	Under One Year.	Committed for Trial for Murder.	Convictions for Murder. Executed.	Commuted.
Essex	—	4	5	1	—
Hertford	—	—	—	—	—
Kent	3	7	3	—	—
Middlesex	16	29	5	3	4
Surrey	8	9	3	—	—
	27	49	16	4	4

These figures are ugly enough. Excluding infants of one year old and under, we have here twenty-seven verdicts of wilful murder by coroners' juries, and only eight verdicts of guilty against those who committed the murder. If the coroners' verdicts were justified, then last year there were nineteen persons who committed murder in London and its immediate neighbourhood who escaped scot-free. As for those guilty of killing babies, there were forty-nine of them, and not one appears to have been convicted of murder. Baby killing is no murder in London. One of the undetected murders of 1887 was that of Kentish-town, for which three men ought to swing. Three men drove up in a pony cart to Mr. Samuel's shop, at 92, Bartholomew-road, Kentish-town, on the afternoon of March 11, 1887, entered the shop, and tried to remove a safe. Mrs. Samuel surprised them in the act. They killed her, left her lying in her blood, and then drove away. No reward was offered for the apprehension of the murderers, and they have to this day remained unknown and undiscovered. The detectives utterly failed to discover any clue to the assassins, who are to this day still at large. The murder was done in broad daylight, and the murderers drove off in their own pony cart. The Whitechapel murderer has not yet come to that.

(*To be continued.*)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

"There is no intention whatever of receding from the obligations which we have incurred to the chiefs and natives of Bechuanaland. We are bound to care for their interests and their rights, and to protect them, and we believe, *for the present at all events*, those interests will be better protected by the Government of the United Kingdom than by handing them over to the guardianship of the Cape of Good Hope." So said Mr. W. H. Smith last night at Gloucester, and for that respite we are duly grateful. But we like not his "for the present," and we cannot forget that Mr. W. H. Smith is the man who, as Leader of the House of Commons, was always put up to give assurances which were violated and make promises which were broken.

One part of Mr. Smith's speech at Gloucester was being very effectually answered in advance by Mr. Morley at Monmouth. Mr. Smith, as the unsuccessful general in command, threw the blame for the slow rate of advance in the House of Commons on the terrible obstacles in the way; but Mr. Morley cited one of Mr. Smith's own followers to show that no such obstacles existed. Here are the two passages side by side:—

MR. SMITH, M.P.	MR. BAUMANN, M.P.
Now I want to say a few words about the work done in the House of Commons during last Session. In the face of much opposition and difficulty, and in the face of those who are disloyal to the House of Commons—men who are members avowedly for the purpose of bringing the House of Commons into contempt—in the face of all this, we have done much work.	I appeal to all cool men with a fair memory, whether it is not the fact that with the exception of the Irish Under-Secretary's Bill, of the Parnell Commission, and of the Irish business generally, which occupied not a large part of the Session, the attitude of the Opposition towards the Ministry has been one of benevolence?

All "cool men with a fair memory" will surely prefer on this matter the testimony of the follower to that of his leader.

The vacancy in the constituency of "Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities," caused by the promotion of the Lord Advocate, should be hotly contested. Up to 1885 the Universities had always been Liberal, Sir Lyon Playfair having been elected uninterruptedly in '68, '74, and '80. In 1885 the Conservatives came to the front, in the person of Mr. Macdonald, but only by a majority of 387. In 1886 he was allowed to walk over unopposed. The Lord Advocate is an exceptionally strong candidate. He is a good lawyer, but a great deal more besides—chemist, volunteer, author, archer, and "angel;" and at St. Andrew's, if anywhere, an Admirable Crichton should be sure of a seat. But the Tories will not be able to get so good a champion again, and a vigorous effort should now be made by the Liberals to regain the seat. It is to Scotland that we look for the surest crop of Liberal gains. It would never do to run away from the chance battle that the Lord Advocate's promotion will offer.

Much the most gruesome contribution to the Whitechapel horrors is that which appears in the *Standard* to-day from its Vienna correspondent. According to Dr. Bloch, a Galician member of the Reichsrath, there is no more inveterate superstition among German thieves than the belief that a candle made from the missing portions of the victims in Whitechapel will throw all those upon whom its light falls into the deepest slumber. Such candles are, therefore, invaluable to burglars. In 1810 a man was executed at Magdeburg at whose trial it was proved that "a regular manufactory had been established by gangs of thieves for the production of such candles." "A regular manufactory"! Did ever the diseased imagination of Edgar Allan Poe conceive a more ghastly idea than this systematic manufacture of thieves' candles from the vitals of their murdered victims?

The *Daily News* summary this morning announces that "in connection with the East-end murders the police yesterday affected (*sic*) another arrest." There is evidently an ingenious satirist in the Bouverie-street composing-room.

Perhaps the most disputable of the rules upon portrait-painting recently laid down by Professor Herkomer is the one which contains a "warning against detail of backgrounds." The practice of all the great masters is here dead against Professor Herkomer—as any one may see for himself by walking attentively through the National Gallery. Indeed, so far from avoiding detail of background, the great portrait-painters often painted historical pictures by way of "setting" their portraits. Backgrounds are "often put in," says Professor Herkomer, "to raise the price." Perhaps; but they are more often left out to save pains. "If the head does not make the picture interesting," he adds, "all the details in the world won't make it so." Of course they will not; but if the head makes the picture interesting, suitable details will make it more so. Would not Reynolds's portrait of Lord Heathfield lose something if the gun and the rock were painted out? And Professor Herkomer is inconsistent with himself. "A man is only really like himself," he says elsewhere, "when he is animated." But is he really like himself when he is abstracted from his surroundings? And surely, as Professor Herkomer's predecessor said in discussing the same subject, "we like, or ought to like, better to see a man in whom we are interested, sitting in his favourite room and accustomed chair, than isolated among the sullen fogs or idle fancies of idealism."

Mr. Morley's advice to the Welsh on the treatment of the Welsh question was eminently sane and judicious. Here is the pith and kernel of his speech, considered as a serious contribution to political discussion:—

> If I may presume to give you one bit of advice, leave no stone unturned to make the new County Councils as national and as responsible and as strong as you can, and I regret that these Councils have not been clothed with greater powers. But the Act contains the principle that counties may unite for purposes in which they are jointly interested. That section admits the principle of combination among counties, and I confess to you that I look forward to the growth and extension of the desire in Wales for some general representative authority for the general administrative purposes of the Principality.

There is a luminous idea in this suggestion—full of future possibilities.

It may indeed be said that Mr. Morley's suggested road to Home Rule for Wales, *viâ* the County Councils, has one fatal objection to it—namely, that nobody is likely to travel by it. In these days everybody wants royal roads and short cuts to everywhere. The cry for Home Rule has "something in it." These County Councils are new, and dry, and by no means taking. But to say that this will be the attitude of Wales to Mr. Morley's programme is to say that Wales has not the same aptitude and appetite for political progress as Ireland. If the Local Government Bill had been extended to Ireland, does any one pretend that the Irish would not have "worked" their County Councils? Why the certainty that they would do so is the great Unionist argument against any extension of local government in Ireland whatever. The degree in which Wales does the like will be a touchstone to apply to the demand of the Welsh for the Welsh Home Rule.

The news about Captain Wiggins is very disheartening. He got through the Straits, but he had been delayed so long waiting for a steamer from home that he had to return without entering the Yenisei. The cause of his delay was, first, the grounding of the *Phœnix*, and the necessity of getting another steamer to replace her. But the second cause of the disaster was the refusal of the Newcastle directorate to allow Captain Wiggins to take up a boat that he found at Vardoe, and compelled him to wait till the *Seagull* arrived from the Clyde. But for the overruling of Captain Wiggins by the Adventurers at home, he might have reached his destination in time.

Sir Samuel Baker sees with alarm the drying-up of the Nile. The Mahdi, he thinks, has been damming up the Atbara, the stoppage of which by the Ethiopians, he believes, brought about the seven years of drought which made the reputation of Joseph, the Grand Vizier of King Pharaoh. Of course, if the Mahdi diverts the Nile he throttles Egypt. We have not yet seen the last of the fatal consequences of refusing to give General Gordon a free hand.

There are only two objections to be made to the scheme which the Goldsmiths' Company propose for realizing their "princely gift" to the movement for people's palaces. (Can any one, by the way, adduce any modern instance to justify the continuance of the epithet "princely" in this connection?) One objection is the clumsiness of the name which the Goldsmiths want to give to the South London Palace. "The Goldsmiths' Company's (New Cross) Institute" is really a vile phrase; and is not the insistence on "Goldsmiths'" just a trifle vulgar? The second objection is the remoteness of the place. There is indeed a very large population at and around New Cross; but it is on the outskirts, and not, as it should be, in the heart of East London in the South.

The first of the Russian concerts at the Albert Hall was given last night, and, although the vast hall was not full, there was a fair attendance. Doubless the sympathies of the audience would have been more fully enlisted had it been possible to adhere to the printed programme with greater exactitude. As it was, the indisposition of one of the artists slightly disarranged the order of proceedings, and appeared to confuse the public a little in their efforts to follow the somewhat unfamiliar music. In spite of these drawbacks, the members of the Russian National Opera Company acquitted themselves well, and recalled

o mind the words of Galuppi when, more than a century ago, he managed the Court music at St. Petersburg. He said, "Never have I heard a more magnificent chorus."

Out of the thirteen numbers in the programme six were selections from the works of Michael Glinka, a name which should have interest for the musical people of these islands, seeing that he was a pupil of the talented Irishman John Fields, whom Clementi kept so long as a mere piano fag in his shop here in London. All the numbers given were well received, and several were enthusiastically re-demanded, including a Polonaise on Brinsmead's twenty-four pianos, performed by the forty-eight young ladies, but it would be invidious to enter into greater detail regarding a concert which, through a misapprehension, terminated somewhat abruptly. It is, unfortunately, a London custom at many of the highest class of concerts for the majority of the audience in certain portions of the house to rise, almost *en masse*, and retire from the scene, when the programme is approaching completion. This relic of barbarism appears to have been misunderstood by our Russian friends, for when they saw the people filing out of the hall in more or less numerous detachments they simply stopped the concert, walked off the platform, and *didn't* play "God save the Queen."

Several German theatres have of late given "Cyclic" performance of Shakspeare's chronicle-plays, not one of which has been seen on the London stage for many years. At the Munich Hoftheater, during the coming winter, our great national epop is to be revived under scenic conditions reproducing as nearly as possible those of the Elizabethan stage. This idea is not altogether new. "The Taming of the Shrew" was successfully revived at the Haymarket under Webster's management without scenery, the stage being simply draped with tapestry; and at St. George's Hall, some eight or nine years ago, a company of ambitious amateurs performed "Hamlet" (from the text of the 1603 quarto) under like conditions. The Munich experiment may be interesting, but must be futile. Except in a specially constructed building, it is impossible to restore even the physical form of the Elizabethan stage. Still more difficult is it to revive the Elizabethan method of acting, which would seem to us unendurably robustious. Most difficult of all—*impossibilissimo*, as the Italians say—is the task of enduing a modern audience with the child-like power of make-believe possessed by the Elizabethan public: that power which could "piece out the imperfections" of the rush-strewn scene "And make imaginary puissance."

The new "revelations" about King Ludwig of Bavaria and his disinclination to have his kingdom incorporated into the German Empire, which are published in the *Bayerische Vaterland*, are not likely to please Bismarck. They fully confirm the statements of the Emperor Frederick in his diary that the King of Bavaria was not in a situation to withstand the incorporation. The *Vaterland* states, among other points, that when the project of restoring the German Empire was first mentioned King Ludwig turned first to the Emperor of Austria; next he wrote, from Stuttgart, not from Munich, to the Russian Tzar. Both declared at once that they would not interfere in the business. Consequently, left helpless, and without any counsel from his fellow-Sovereigns, he called his Minister of War and asked, "Can I rely upon my army?" Herr von Pranckh was amazed, and replied, "Your Majesty! I cannot say." This was a sufficient answer, and after a conference of some hours with the Austrian Minister, Count Beust, in Hohenschwangau, the proud Bavarian King wrote his historical letter to the Prussian King asking him to assume the Imperial German Crown.

A BALLAD OF BLOODHOUNDS.

"Shall Jack the Ripper's arts avail
To baffle Scotland-yard forsooth?
Quick—on the flying murderer's trail
Unleash the bloodhound, Truth!

"Where'er he skulk in hovel pent,
Or through the streets red-handed roam,
I, Charles, with sleuth-hound on the scent,
Will hunt the miscreant home."

Thus boasts Sir Charles; and Truth, the hound,
Springs from the leash, and holds not back,
But from Whitechapel's tainted ground
Leads westward on the track.

And up and down, through thick and thin,
While crowds collect and loafers stare,
They speed, until their way they win
Full through Trafalgar-square.

Hah, mark you—Bloody Sunday's taint,
On this the sleuth-hound's sense is fixed:
"Faugh!" quoth Sir Charles in accents faint,
"The trail is getting mixed."

Yet still he follows on apace,
Through haunts that yield him little joy;
For now the saintly steps they trace
Of Endacott and Bloy;

Till last by Scotland-yard they halt,
Where Truth, the sleuth-hound, sniffs and snarls:
"The trail is utterly at fault—
What means it?" quoth Sir Charles.

Just this. The reign of lawless law,
The tyranny of stocks and staves,
Which strikes in honest hearts the awe
It spares to murderous knaves:

To *this* belongs the blood that's spilt
By fiends who know not human ruth;
To *this* is due the heavier guilt
Tracked by the bloodhound Truth.

S.

MR. SIMS REEVES ON TENORS AND TEACHING.

Here are a few extracts from the Autobiography of the great English tenor, which has just been published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. "I was born," he says, "October 21, 1821, at Shooter's Hill, in Kent. My father was a musician, and it was said that at an early age I used my voice with no little skill. When fourteen years old I performed the duties of organist at North Cray Church, where I likewise had charge of the local choir. 'Doctors differ' it is said; so too do singing masters. The professor under whom I studied treated me as a baritone; yes, and as a baritone I came upon the stage and succeeded. While studying harmony and counterpoint under Mr. H. Calcott I practised the piano with John Cramer. I also learned to play more than one musical instrument, including the violin, violoncello, oboe and bassoon; in fact, so proficient did I become as a violinist, that at the beginning of my career I not seldom undertook the duties of orchestral leader. In 1839, being then in my eighteenth year, I made my début at the Newcastle-on-Tyne Theatre, as the Gipsy Boy in 'Guy Mannering,' for the benefit of the late tenor George Barker." Shortly afterwards we find him singing at the Grecian Theatre, under the name of "Mr. Johnson," followed by an engagement with Macready at Drury Lane. In 1843 he studied in Paris, proceeding to Milan, where he made his début at La Scala. From that time Mr. Sims Reeves's career has been a series of triumphs.

WHERE ARE THE TENORS?

In the most interesting chapter of his book Mr. Reeves remarks upon the dearth of tenors at the present time. "There has been," he says "for some time past a decided fall in tenors; not that there is no demand for the article, but because the demand which really exists cannot be supplied. For in art the great principle which rules in commerce does not hold good. On the contrary, instead of the demand creating the supply, it is the supply which creates, or at least stimulates the demand. Quotations for first-rate prima donnas were never so high as they are now; yet never before were prima donnas so numerous. No one, on the other hand, goes to the opera to hear a tenor, simply because there are none of the highest distinction to hear."

HOW A TENOR EXISTS—ONLY CLARET AND WATER.

"Think how every tenor, who wishes at all times to do his best, must regulate his life, must protect his valuable throat against all possible and impossible draughts. He eats in the most sparing manner, when all London sets him down as a glutton; drinks nothing but claret and water, when by universal consent he is a flaming, fiery drunkard. *You* get your feet wet, are hoarse, and are well the next day. The more delicate, more susceptible tenor gets his feet wet, is hoarse, and is not well the next day; and so long as he is unable to sing, not only loses his money—if he happens to be a concert singer—but is usually regarded as an impostor, because he frankly and conscientiously declines to torture the ears of a public which he has been in the habit of delighting."

WE HAVE OUR FAULTS.

"Tenors have their faults like other men. But they can scarcely, with any fairness, be accused of irregular habits. There is no profession, indeed, which demands such absolute regularity of life, such punctuality in the performance of duties, as that of an actor, and, above all, of a singer, who, besides his general health, has his voice—often a very delicate one—to think of. Indeed, the care the tenor takes of himself amounts in many cases to fastidiousness."

HE LIVES IN COTTON WOOL.

"When he is on his travels, especially in our capricious, changeable climate the tenor does really incur risks; and the care these delicate-voiced singers are obliged to take of their valuable throats is something incredible to those who have not witnessed it. There are some tenors who seem to keep themselves constantly enveloped, as if in cotton-wool; and I have known more than one who would not start even on the shortest journey, but he must take with him a collection of scarves, wrappers, and other bandages. Notwithstanding some drawbacks, the position of a tenor is, all the same, a fine one; and if the great tenors are disappearing, it cannot be said that such enthusiasm, as they were wont to excite, is now called forth by baritones or basses."

THE PRIMA DONNA FIRST—THE REST NOWHERE.

"The prima donna is not only as great a favourite as ever, but is often the only member of an operatic cast to whom every sort of favour is shown. For her exclusively is reserved the admiration which was formerly shared by the prima donna, contralto, tenor, baritone, and bass. In these matters there is no dictating to the public; but, whatever the fact may signify, a fact it is, that whereas Mdme. Patti, Mdme. Nilsson, Mdme. Albani, and Mdme. Gerster are sought for in all countries, and travel in the character of stars to the most distant lands, none in any part of the world seem to care much for the voice of any tenor, baritone, or bass now on the Italian operatic stage."

MUSICAL QUACKS.

Amateurs and struggling genius will do well to ponder over these remarks about singing masters. "I should like," says Mr. Sims Reeves, "to make a short digression, and comment on the great evils arising from the pretensions of musical quacks, who offer to teach singing without possessing one of the necessary qualifications; indeed, I could count the really clever professors of singing on my fingers! A carpenter, house-painter, or any other mechanic has to serve an apprenticeship in order to learn his craft; but all that the charlatan 'professor' of singing requires is a brass door plate, and an unlimited amount of 'cheek.'"

RUINED BY THIS SYSTEM.

"Many a voice, which was naturally sweet and sympathetic, has been irreparably ruined by this system; yes, and I regret to say, the monstrous evil is growing, by reason of advertisements, which offer unwary musical aspirants lessons at a rate less than is paid for the most ordinary kind of mechanical labour. With teachers professing to hold 'Conservatoire' diplomas and to be able to teach proper production of voice and phrasing, within a given time, at a less price than vermin-powder costs, good singers ought to be plentiful, but unfortunately the reverse holds good: we have few eminent vocalists, and unquestionably it is not for the lack of good voices."

CORRESPONDENCE.

NIGHT REFUGES FOR THE HOMELESS POOR OF THE EAST-END.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—It has been suggested to me by several influential and charitable persons that a benefit should be given in order to help the funds for the creation of "night refuges in the East-end of London for the homeless poor." I have, therefore, arranged a benefit on Friday evening, October 19 (on which occasion the performance will consist of a comedy), the entire proceeds of the evening to be devoted to this object. I earnestly hope that all who are interested in this good cause will assist me with their patronage, and that you will give the matter the publicity of your valuable paper.—I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.,

RICHARD MANSFIELD.

Lyceum Theatre, Oct. 8.

THE NEW COUNTY COUNCIL AND MAIN ROADS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I think Mr. Strachan, the excellent surveyor to the Chelsea vestry, is under a misapprehension as to the anomaly which he alleges exists in the Local Government Act as to main roads. In the first place, there appear to be no roads in the parish of Chelsea which are affected by the Act (unless and until the London Council, under sections 11 and 41 of the Act, declare any road to be a main road), and therefore as far as Chelsea is concerned the discussion appears to be at present a purely academic one. Primarily, the cost of such main roads as exist in London will be borne by the London Council. A London vestry or district board through which a main road passes may, on or before April 1, 1890, claim to retain the power of repairing and maintaining such main road. In this event the vestry or district board may retain full authority over the road, and the London Council is to contribute towards the cost of such maintenance, &c., such reasonable sum as may be agreed upon between the Council and the vestry or district board, or, in default of agreement, as may be settled by the Local Government Board.

The second alternative is that while the authority of the road may remain in the London Council, the vestry or district board may contract with the Council to maintain or repair the same upon terms to be agreed between them. The third alternative is that the London Council may require the vestry or district board to undertake the maintenance, &c., of the roads in consideration of such payment by the council to the vestry or district board as may be agreed upon. If the sum to be paid under these circumstances cannot be settled by agreement, then it is to be determined by the Local Government Board. There is therefore no anomaly. The vestry or board need not contract to keep main roads in order unless it thinks fit. If it claims to maintain them, or if it is required by the Council to maintain them, the contribution of the London Council is either settled by agreement or, in default of agreement, is fixed by the Local Government Board.—Yours obediently,

J. F. B. FIRTH.

October 8.

MR. HARRY FURNISS ON PORTRAITURE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can you find space for the publication of the following letter, which I addressed to the *Daily Telegraph* in answer to their leader in last Friday's issue, as the insignificant paragraph, "Greek Portraits," which alone the *Daily Telegraph* inserted, in no way states the facts of the case?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY FURNISS.

To the EDITOR *of the* DAILY TELEGRAPH.

SIR,—The writer of the leader in your issue of last Friday is guilty of the very fault of which he accuses me. He charges me with not acquainting myself with the subject I treated of in my lecture; he has manifestly not troubled to acquaint himself with that lecture; the ignorance—at any rate, the omissions—that he lays at my door do not exist. Did he expect me in the course of a short hour's lecture to a general audience—which was certainly not prepared for dry history or technicalities—to bring forward in my opening sentences the whole story of the rise and development of Greek portraiture? The principal omission of which he complains is the legend of the daughter of Dibutades—calling it an omission because, forsooth, he did not read it in the *Times* report! But in point of fact, not only did I give the story at length, but I reproduced on the screen Mortimer's well-known picture of the incident. Surely it is not too much to ask—even for "a caricaturist" to ask—for such he somewhat scornfully terms me, that when so powerful an impersonality as a leader-writer levels his pen against an individual, however humble, he should not depend upon the report of another newspaper, the exigencies of whose space naturally prevents, it may be assumed, the devotion of more than a column verbatim report to any utterance of a "mere caricaturist." But, frankly, does the nature of my own occupation in the arts preclude me from pronouncing a correct judgment on portraits and portraiture? For that, after all, is the burden of your article. Is not an opinion, if correct, as good coming from a bootblack as from a Royal Academician? If so, I submit that mine, if worthy of discussion at all, might at least be ascertained and be considered with respect. If not, then I bring the lecture of Professor Herkomer, A.R.A., published on the very same day as your article, to witness that my judgment was a fair one. By a curious coincidence he lectured at Leeds on the self-same subject within twenty-four hours of the delivery of my own little lecture; he travelled over much the same ground; brought forward in some instances the very same examples as I, and deduced very much the same conclusions.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY FURNISS.

Garrick Club.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'s Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 6d., post free for 7 stamps from *C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.*

At Home and Abroad.

The Prussian Cabinet had a long sitting yesterday, discussing, among other things, it is rumoured, some questions connected with the case of Dr. Geffcken. Meanwhile, that gentleman is still lying fast in the gaol at Hamburg.

The new Naval Academy at Kiel was formally opened on Saturday by Vice-Admiral Blanc, chief of the German Baltic station. The building has cost a very large sum, and is as commodious as it is architecturally beautiful.

There are rumours regarding an expedition which is to start from Burmah and explore the routes between this country and India, but nothing definite is known as yet on the subject.

According to the Paris *Matin*, rumours are current of a reconstruction of the French Ministry in consequence of differences in the Cabinet on the revision question. M. Goblet is said to be likely to replace M. Floquet at the head of affairs.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia have paid a visit to Batoum, and were present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new orthodox cathedral. They afterwards left for Tiflis.

Dr. Trautmann, who has treated the present German Emperor for his ear complaint, has been appointed to a Professorship in the Berlin University.

It is announced that some of the leaders of the Monarchical party in France started yesterday for Sheen House, where the Comte de Paris is to hold council with them relative to their attitude during the coming parliamentary Session.

Citizen Chauvère, a Paris municipal councillor, who had gone to Belgium to give Socialist lectures, has been reconducted to the frontier by the Belgian gendarmes.

It is stated that a branch of the German Emin Pasha Committee has been established at Vienna. Perhaps the real truth is that Dr. Junker, who is now in Vienna, has gone there for the purpose of trying to establish a branch committee.

An exhibition of sporting and other dogs was opened yesterday at the People's Palace, Mile-end, and will be continued until to-morrow.

The Marquis of Northampton has given the freehold of a piece of land for the site of one of the Technical Institutes for North London, near the Horological Institute, Northampton-square.

The Aberdeen magistrates yesterday resolved to ask Mr. Goschen to accept the freedom of the burgh on his visit at the close of the present month. It was made a distinct understanding that the event should have no political significance.

The Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary for War have under consideration proposals for increasing the number of Volunteer Submarine miners in Scotland, with especial reference to the defence of the Firth of Forth, where the Earl of Hopetoun is at the head of the corps already formed.

Dr. Gamaleja left Odessa yesterday for Paris, where he will give a full explanation of his system of vaccination against Asiatic cholera before the Academy of Sciences. In March he will go to India, in order to demonstrate practically the efficacy of his method on cholera patients.

News was received at Plymouth last night of a fatal encounter on board the Liverpool ship *Balmoral*, near the Cape. A seaman, named Biggar, was ordered to wash down the decks. He refused, and on being remonstrated with by Mr. James Russell, the chief mate, he stabbed him three or four times in the jugular vein, causing his death in twenty minutes.

Professor Baldwin made one of his daring balloon ascents in the Cardigan Fields, Leeds, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of about 60,000 persons. The weather being dull and heavy Professor Baldwin did not ascend to a height of more than 3,000 ft., the ascent and descent being over in four minutes.

A telegram from Paris states that the British Government has already paid £20,000 as damages for the collision in the Tagus between her Majesty's ship *Sultan* and the steamship *Ville de Victoria*. A further sum of like amount remains to be distributed among the parties interested, but some questions have arisen, and the decision of a court of law is awaited.

A man, who had committeed numerous betting frauds, and who had long since lived on his wits, was arrested in Paris yesterday as he alighted from a railway carriage. His real name is Francois Xavier Corberg, but, to facilitate his swindling practices, he had at various times assumed the names of several well-known jockeys.

The silver models of her Majesty's ships *Britannia* (1837) and *Victoria* (1887), being now complete for presentation to the Queen, will, by permission of her Majesty, be on view to officers of the Royal navy, Royal marines, and auxiliary naval forces, and their friends, at Messrs. Hodd and Sons, 30 and 31, Hatton-garden, for a month from Thursday next.

The council of the Sanitary Institute have received a letter from the Charity Commissioners, saying that they considered that the new Institute was likely to prove a powerful means for the diffusion of sanitary knowledge, and promising to grant facilities to the Institute to deliver lectures in the various buildings which the commissioners proposed to establish in various parts of London.

The *Peuple*, an organ of the Brussels Socialists, says with reference to the new "International":—"We entertain a firm hope that the International will be formed, but the new Socialist International will no more be a secret society than the old one was; and it will be constituted at the approaching workmen's congresses, to be held at London, in Switzerland, and at Paris in 1889."

Last evening the thirteenth annual dinner of the British Dairy Farmers' Association was held at the "Freemasons'" Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. S. B. M'Laren, M.P., and there was a large and representative gathering. The exhibition in connection with the society was opened to-day at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and will remain open up to Friday.

With a few exceptions all parts of Burmah are now quiet. Nga-Bo-Ka, a dacoit of some notoriety, has surrendered. The Chief Commissioner thinks the time has now come to enforce the law vigorously and to treat all members of dacoit gangs as hardened criminals. No pardon is to be given for the future to dacoits without the Chief Commissioner's sanction.

M. A. Notovitch, a well-known traveller in Central Asia, intends next November making a journey to the southern highlands of Tibet. He intends exploring the road from Lhassa to the Mussulman part of the Chinese Empire. He will join General Prshevalsky in Tibet, and if possible visit Lhassa and Sikkim.

During the quarter ending September 30, as appears from Lloyd's returns, there was an immense increase in the number and tonnage of vessels in course of construction in the shipbuilding yards of this kingdom. The comparison is favourable whether applied to the immediately preceding quarter or to the corresponding period of last year.

THE LORD MAYOR ON THE MURDERS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. DE KEYSER AT BRUSSELS.

The editor of the *Indépendance Belge* has had an interview at Brussels with Lord Mayor De Keyser, and the conversation naturally turned on the murder mania in London. As "the first magistrate of the City," the Lord Mayor was invited to give his theory of the crimes. The *Indépendance Belge* summarizes the Lord Mayor's answers as follows :—

THE MANIAC THEORY.

The theories propounded on the subject of the character and motive of the murderer made Mr. de Keyser shrug his shoulders. He does not believe either in the enraged moralist theory, or the coroner's theory, or the scientific Socialist theory. In his opinion the murderer is simply a maniac; a kind of human mad dog—a proper subject for M. Pasteur—a man whose whole physical and intellectual being is so set on the single object of his monomania that he has been able to evade all the professional and amateur detectives.

WHEN AND HOW THE MURDERER WILL BE FOUND.

"Will he finally be caught?" asked the interviewer. "Yes," replied the Lord Mayor, "he will be caught when he commits his next crime." A whole army of bloodhounds (metaphorical and literal) will be on his track the moment he draws blood again. If he does not begin again, it is a corpse—the corpse of a suicide—that will ultimately be found. With a whole community against him, he cannot long escape.

WHY THE REWARD WAS OFFERED.

On the subject of the reward, the Lord Mayor is reported as saying that it was meant more for show than for use. A reward would only discover the murderer if he had accomplices ; and the Lord Mayor does not believe he has any. Sometimes, too, rewards do more harm than good, by creating crime. But the Lord Mayor felt compelled to offer the reward in order to appease popular clamour. As the offer will cost nothing, it would have been absurd not to make it.

LONDON THE HEADQUARTERS OF CRIME.

As for the general excitement about the murders, the Lord Mayor treated it very lightly. How could London expect, he said, to be the centre of everything else, and not also of crime? There is no hiding place from justice so secure as the vast city which keeps secrets so well.

"But why not increase your police?" asked the editor. "Why should we?" replied the Lord Mayor. "It would cost much money ; and the taxpayer would resent it. Besides, the English do not like to meet authority in uniform at every turn. It would offend their instincts of liberty."

"And the liberty of the criminals, I suppose?" asked the sarcastic editor.

"But the liberty of private initiative also," rejoined the Lord Mayor, "and of individual energy."

Finally, the Lord Mayor is reported to have described the efforts to purify the slums as a piece of utopianism. The people are, he said, "miserable by taste, and idlers by profession." And as for the philanthropists, who are so exceptionally pushing just now, Lord Mayor De Keyser ascribes their zeal to the fact that many of them are currying favour with a view to the approaching County Council elections. With these digs all round at the foreign community in which Lord Mayor De Keyser has been good enough to take up his abode, the interview appears to have terminated.

SUGGESTIONS FOR GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

I. BY THE BISHOP OF EAST LONDON.

The Bishop of Bedford, Bishop Suffragan for East London, and ten years rector of Spitalfields, writes :—

Another night refuge is not required. It would attract more of these miserable women into the neighbourhood and increase the difficulties of the situation. But what is needed is a home where washing and other work could be done, and where poor women who are really anxious to lead a better life could find employment. There are penitentiaries and there are mission houses into which younger women can be received. The public generally are little aware of how much good work has been done of late among these. But for the older women, many of whom have only taken to their miserable mode of earning a livelihood in sheer despair and who would gladly renounce it, we have not the home, and it is of the utmost importance one should be provided. It would in its management differ from the ordinary penitentiary. If anything is to be done, it should be done at once. Two thousand pounds would enable the experiment to be tried.

II. BY DR. BARNARDO.

Dr. Barnardo writes on behalf of the children :—The saddest feature of the common lodging-houses in Whitechapel and other parts of London is that so many of their inmates are children. Indeed, it is impossible to describe the state in which myriads of young people live who are brought up in these abodes of poverty and of crime. We want to make it illegal for the keepers of licensed lodging-houses to which adults resort to admit young children on any pretext whatever. It is also desirable that the existing laws relating to the custody and companionship of children should be more rigidly enforced. At the same time some provision is urgently required for the shelter of young children of the casual or tramp class, something between the casual wards of the workhouse and the lodging-house itself, places where only young people under sixteen would be admitted, where they would be free to enter and as free to depart, and which could be made self-supporting, or nearly so.

A PATHETIC STORY.

Dr. Barnardo tells the following story of a visit on which he recently saw the woman Stride :—"In the kitchen of No. 32 there were many persons, some of them being girls and women of the same unhappy class as that to which poor Elizabeth Stride belonged. The company soon recognized me, and the conversation turned upon the previous murders. The female inmates of the kitchen seemed thoroughly frightened at the dangers to which they were presumably exposed. The pathetic part of my story is that my remarks were manifestly followed with deep interest by all the women. Not a single scoffing voice was raised in ridicule or opposition. One poor creature, who had evidently been drinking, exclaimed somewhat bitterly to the following effect :—'We're all up to no good, and no one cares what becomes of us. Perhaps some of us will be killed next!' And then she added, 'If anybody had helped the likes of us long ago we would never have come to this!' I have since visited the mortuary in which were lying the remains of the poor woman Stride, and I at once recognized her as one of those who stood around me in the kitchen of the common lodging-house on the occasion of my visit last Wednesday week."

DEATH OF A COLONIAL GOVERNOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRISBANE, Oct. 9.—Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Queensland, died here suddenly this morning. His Excellency experienced severe abdominal pains, which finally produced exhaustion and syncope.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., late Governor of Queensland, was the third son of the late Dr. Anthony Musgrave, Treasurer of Antigua, and was born in 1828. He was private secretary to Mr. Mackintosh when Governor of the Leeward Islands, in 1850-51. He entered as a student at the Inner Temple in 1851, and in the following year was appointed Treasury Accountant at Antigua. He was nominated Colonial Secretary there in 1854. Six years later he received the appointment of Administrator of the Colony of Nevis, and in April, 1861, he was transferred to the Island of St. Vincent in a similar capacity. Sir A. Musgrave also held the Governorship of Newfoundland from 1864 till 1869, when he was appointed Governor of British Columbia. In 1872 he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, but was shortly after transferred to the governorship of South Australia, which post he held until 1877, when he was transferred to the Island of Jamaica. In March, 1883, he was appointed to succeed Sir Arthur J. Kennedy in the Governor-Generalship of Queensland. Sir A. Musgrave was nominated a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1871, and was promoted for his long official services to the Knight Commandership of that Order in 1875. The Governor's salary is worth £5,000 and allowances.

A FAMOUS SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR NERO.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN GREECE.

M. Gaston Boissier announced to the Academy (section of Belles-Lettres) yesterday (says the *Leeds Mercury*) that he had received a letter from M. Holleaux, a former member of the School of Athens, who was charged by the Minister of Public Instruction with the task of continuing the searches commenced by him in Bœotia, on the site of the sanctuary of Apollo and Ptoios. In this letter M. Holleaux relates that he has found embedded in the wall of an old church a stone on which is graven the speech addressed by Nero to the Greeks when granting them their liberty :—

The language is strange, emphatic, and pretentious ; but the style does not lack force. Like the rest of the early Cæsars, as is known by the speech of Claudius found at Lyons, Nero made a point of exhibiting his talent as a writer and orator on important occasions. In his youth he had been trained in the rhetoric of the advocates, and Suetonius relates that Nero had delivered a pleading in favour of the inhabitants of Ilion, reputed to be the ancestors of the Romans. The speech to the Greeks has not been worked out by the Imperial Chancellery. It is the personal work of the man who on his death-bed pronounced himself to be a great artist : "*Qualis artifex pereo!*" Nero aimed at excelling in all styles ; but in the domains of singing and acting he deemed himself incomparable. It will be seen shortly what rank he is to hold as an orator and writer.

The document in question is one which will deeply interest the learned world, and it is destined to have its place in history. The Academy requested M. Boissier to transmit to M. Holleaux its warm congratulations for his interesting discovery.

FALL OF A PLATFORM IN AMERICA.—TWENTY-THREE KILLED.

While the corner-stone of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Reading, Pennsylvania, was being laid on Sunday, the platform fell with several hundreds of spectators. One hundred were injured, twenty-three of them fatally. Archbishop Ryan, who was performing the ceremony, had a narrow escape.

CHRISTENING OF MDME. ANTOINETTE STERLING'S CHILDREN.

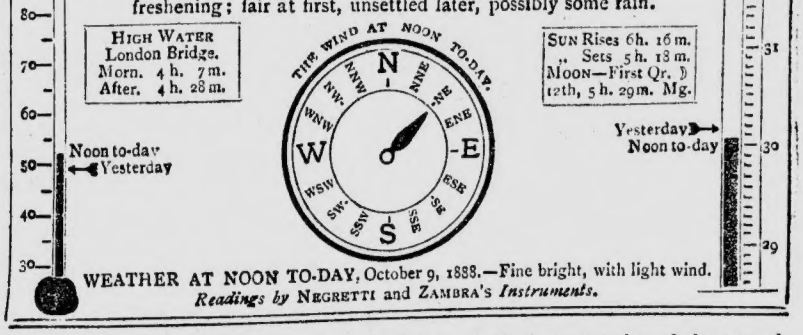
The *Southern Echo* says :—An interesting ceremony has been performed in the grand old Abbey Church of Romsey about midday on Saturday, when the Sacrament of Holy Baptism was administered by the vicar, the Rev. E. L. Berthon, M.A., to the three children of the well known and accomplished vocalist, Mdme. Antoinette Sterling (Mrs. McKinlay). Mdme. Sterling and her husband have been the guests of Lord and Lady Mount-Temple, at Broadlands, and many distinguished visitors and friends gathered around the font, some of them standing as sponsors to the children, the party including Lord and Lady Mount-Temple, Miss Temple, Mr. Clifford, and others. The children, two boys and a girl, were aged five, eight, and ten years, and all of them, in addition to other names, received their mother's popular name of Sterling.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—North-easterly winds, freshening; fair at first, unsettled later, possibly some rain.

HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 4 h. 7 m. After. 4 h. 28 m.

SUN Rises 6h. 16 m. .. Sets 5 h. 18 m. MOON—First Qr. 12th, 5 h. 29 m. Mg.



WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, October 9, 1888.—Fine bright, with light wind.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

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NOTICES.

In view of the popular demand for last week's PALL MALL BUDGET, *containing the only* FULL AND UNABRIDGED *Translation of*

THE SUPPRESSED DIARY

of the late Emperor Frederick, the Diary will be re-issued immediately, in cheaper form, as a PALL MALL GAZETTE EXTRA. *This Translation differs from any other published, in comprising the whole Text of the Diary as given in the suppressed number of the* DEUTSCHE RUNDSCHAU, *and not merely the few and garbled extracts which have alone appeared in other newspapers.*

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MISSING ENGLISH TOURISTS IN THE CAUCASUS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* to-day contradicts the statement made in a dispatch from Tiflis, published by some foreign newspapers, that the natives refused to assist in the search for Mr. F. Donkin and Mr. Fox. The semi-official journal states that a telegram from Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff reported that the local authorities had sent a party to search the mountain, and had promised a large reward to any one who might discover traces of the travellers. The *Journal* adds that the authorities also assisted Mr. Phillipps Wolley, who was organizing a search party.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

CHITTABUT, Oct. 7.—An attack was made yesterday by the British force under Colonel Vincent upon the steep hill overlooking the camp, with the result that the enemy was driven out without much loss. On the British side two Sikhs were wounded. The camp is now entrenched.

RUSSIA AND THE CENTRAL POWERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—The semi-official *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, alluding to-day to the comments of the Russian press upon the Emperor William's visit to Rome, says:—The supposition of some papers that the German Emperor intends fulfilling at Vienna and Rome the engagements which he entered into with Russia concerning Bulgarian affairs appears to be a very hazardous one. According to the official organs, we are justified in concluding that the object of the Imperial visits is to solemnly affirm the good relations existing between the German and the Austrian and Italian Courts and the pacific intentions of the new reign. Consequently there can be no question of negotiations on special questions. At Peterhof the Emperor William certainly became convinced of Russia's pacific intentions, and he will doubtless have sought to impress them upon the Austrian Court, and will do as much at Rome should he consider it necessary. But in any case this would not be the result of any sort of engagement.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. BRADLAUGH.

Mr. Gladstone writes to the Glasgow Junior Liberal Association the following letter with regard to the reply to Mr. Balfour which Mr. Bradlaugh intends to deliver in Glasgow to-night:—"I rejoice in every one of the abundant signs of activity among the Liberal associations at this time, especially, I may add, when they occur in Glasgow; and I have no doubt that Mr. Bradlaugh will effectively use at your meeting the great powers and determined purpose which he has so fully exhibited in Parliament."

THE PRINCE'S BAD LUCK AMONG THE BEARS.

A telegram from Gorveny says:—Crown Prince Rudolph and the Prince of Wales went out in quest of bears to-day with a party, making twelve guns in all, but they had no sport at all. The weather was very hot for the season, and this drove the bears up the mountains into inaccessible places. The party set out at noon with mountain ponies, and with cartridges of 16mm. calibre. The guns were stationed about 70 yards apart, on the outskirts of a thick wood. Foxes, deer, and a wild boar rushed out from the coverts, but were not shot at by the sportsmen. The beaters came upon the tracks of several bears, but by luncheon time not a shot had been fired. Another beat was tried in the afternoon, but with no better luck.

EXTRAORDINARY GUN ACCIDENT.

Mr. Wright, an ironmonger, of Spalding, was this morning showing to a customer a gun, which he unlocked to explain the method of inserting the cartridge. In closing the lock the cartridge exploded, the charge striking the face of a man named Read, who was at the time passing with a flock of sheep. The sight of one of Read's eyes was destroyed.

COMMITTAL OF A FOREIGN BARON.

This morning, in the Westminster County Court, the case of Howell and James *v.* von Zedlitz was heard by Judge Bayley. The debt was jewellery supplied, and the defendant was summoned for disobedience of a previous order of the court. The plaintiffs' representative said that the defendant was the Baron von Zedlitz, and he was part proprietor of the International Club. He did a deal of cab riding, and occasionally stayed at the Langham Hotel. His honour made an order of committal, but suspended it for a month.

FORTHCOMING LIFE OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

We are in a position to state that Mr. David Stott, bookseller, of Oxford-street, will shortly publish a biography of the late Emperor Frederick, which, rumour says, emanates from the accomplished pen of a very high personage indeed. This book, which is at present being revised by the Marquis of Salisbury, will be solely of a domestic nature, containing, among other things, an account of his last illness. Her Majesty the Empress Victoria will contribute an introduction, which will be found to contain interesting and pathetic details. The book, which is ostensibly written by Mr. Rennell Rodd, will appear in November. The profits arising from the sale of the work are to be devoted to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, which was visited by the late Emperor during his stay in England.

WHITECHAPEL.

A DETECTIVE-SERGEANT STABBED.

At an early hour this morning the police were informed that a man who answered the description of the Whitechapel murderer had been seen by some Italians at Eyre-street Hill, Clerkenwell. Detective-Sergeant Robinson secreted himself in a cab-yard in Phœnix-place to watch. Two men afterwards went to the officer and asked him to clear out. He told them who he was, and requested them to keep quiet, when one of them struck him a blow in the face, and then took from his pocket a knife, with which he stabbed the officer, while the other man kicked him. The officer raised an alarm, and a young man who went to his assistance was also stabbed. Further assistance arriving, the two assailants were taken to the police-station, and the injured men were medically attended to.

IDENTIFICATION OF MRS. STRIDE CONFIRMED.

News has been received confirming the identification of the Berner-street victim as Mrs. Stride. It will be remembered that a Mrs. Malcolm at first identified the victim as a missing sister of her own, Elizabeth Watts. This sister, who is now a widow, and calls herself Mrs. Stokes, has now reported herself at the police-station at Tottenham.

MR. JOHN MORLEY'S VISIT TO WALES.

Mr. John Morley visited Newtown, Montgomeryshire, yesterday, and had a most enthusiastic reception. Addressing an immense meeting in the Victoria Hall, he said that the Unionist policy, on the confession of its chief leader, had brought the country into a dead lock. Ireland was still miserable and restless. The whole population of a great part of Ireland was on the side of the enemies of Lord Salisbury's Government. It was being said that Liberals, by advocating Home Rule for Ireland, had called up a monster in Wales; but he maintained that the extension of the franchise naturally led to the raising of new questions. It also gave them an opportunity for learning the views of Wales. He admitted that important Welsh questions had been delayed, including the intermediate education question and the land question. As to the tithe question, the Government bill on the subject was of the jerry-builder order. That led to the remark that they must face the problem of the application of the tithe, and he thought that the opinion was growing among Liberals who were favourable to the Establishment in England that in Wales there was a great moral wrong. What they had to see was that in Wales, as in Scotland and Ireland, the machinery was provided for carrying out, so far as justice and the interests of the realm as a whole permitted, the interests of the population. He advised them to make the County Councils as powerful as possible.

Speaking at the Welsh National Council this morning Mr. Morley said that while they would give precedence to the Irish question they would go on discussing the other topics before them, so that when the time came Parliament may be ready—as the Liberal party will assuredly be ready to deal faithfully and promptly with them.

MR. O'BRIEN IN NORTH WALES.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., arrived at Festiniog, North Wales, to day, and received a very enthusiastic reception. This afternoon he meets a number of deputations from Welsh districts, and will deliver an important speech on Welsh national affairs. To-night he will reply to Mr. Balfour's Glasgow speech.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION AT NOTTINGHAM.

THE MAJORITY EDUCATION REPORT CONDEMNED AGAIN.

This week is being held at Nottingham the autumnal session of the Congregational Union. Delegates from all parts of the kingdom are present. The number recorded is upwards of a thousand. The programme, which is comprehensive in its character, gives prominence to the education question, which was discussed to-day. Another subject of importance is Nonconformity in the University of Oxford, and this is considered worthy of a public meeting, over which the president, Dr. Bruce, will preside on Thursday. A particularly satisfactory feature of the session will be a meeting of working men on Friday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P. None of the meetings will have a distinctly political character. The meetings were inaugurated last night by a devotional service conducted in Castle-gate Chapel by the Rev. T. Morley Wright, of Lewisham, when a sermon was preached by Professor Elmslie, of London. At the conference which was opened this morning the Rev. Dr. Bruce opened the debates with an address on National Unsectarian Education, in which he declared that the majority of the members of the Royal Commission on Education had brought about the present crisis by their alarming and reactionary proposals. Congregationalists had laid down broad and definite principles that education, so far as it is aided by the State and paid for by the rates or taxes, should be free from the teaching of creeds and catechisms, and from the control of priests and Churches. But for so-called national schools, working persistently along lines of the narrowest gauge, they would, he asserted, have had a really national system of education available for all, on equal and honourable terms, and untrammelled by religious creeds or irreligious vagaries. The proposals of the Royal Commission were revolutionary, and more worthy of the worst days of Queen Anne than of the best days of Queen Victoria. At the same time, in advocating a broad unsectarian policy in national education, they were not oblivious of the supreme importance of religion.

A CITY FAILURE.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy this morning, the accounts (accompanied by the Official Receiver's observations) were issued under the failure of James Humby, of Queen Victoria-street, City, colliery proprietor, whose liabilities are returned at £20,835, of which £18,099 are unsecured, with assets of uncertain realizable value, including the Garth colliery, which is said to have cost £25,000. The debtor, who had also been connected with various other undertakings in South Wales, intends to submit a scheme of arrangement to his creditors.

THE MOBBS ESTATE CASE.

At the London Bankruptcy Court to-day, the first meeting was held of the creditors of John Mobbs, described as of Southgate-road, Islington, gentleman. The bankrupt has for the last two years been engaged in endeavouring to recover a large property at the East-end of London known as the Mobbs estate. He has filed no accounts, but states his liabilities at about £1,000, chiefly law costs. In the absence of a quorum of creditors, the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to wind up in bankruptcy.

BECHUANALAND NOT TO BE CEDED TO THE CAPE.

STATEMENT BY MR. W. H. SMITH.

Mr. W. H. Smith, speaking at Gloucester last night, said good work had been done during the Session in the face of difficulty, mainly owing to disloyal men, who had become members of the House of Commons avowedly to bring it into contempt. Having taken a retrospect of the measures passed, he expressed he belief that after the United States had got over the Presidential election, a just and fair arrangement with regard to the Canadian Fisheries would be made. Alluding to the statement that Ministers were contemplating giving over Bechuanaland to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. W. H. Smith said there was no intention to recede from the obligations which we had incurred towards the chiefs and natives of Bechuanaland. We were bound to care for their interests and rights, and her Majesty's advisers believed that at the present time, at all events, those rights and interests would be better protected by the Government of the United Kingdom than by handing Bechuanaland over to the Government of the Cape. In saying this he did not suggest any want of confidence in the Cape Government, but that Government had difficulties of their own to deal with without being burdened with those of this extent of new country. He expressed satisfaction that the disturbances which had existed in Zululand had been happily terminated without the shedding of blood, and he especially acknowledged that the Transvaal Government had behaved with marvellous self-control and absolute good faith in regard to these disturbances, and had thus contributed to the settlement.

PROBABLE STARTERS FOR THE CESAREWITCH.

M. P. Aumont's b f Tenebreuse.....(T. Cannon)
Mr. H. T. Fenwick's b c Phil .....(Rickaby)
Lord Lurgan's Acme .....(Webb)
Duke of Beaufort's ch f Reve d'Or.....(E. Martin)
Sir W. Throckmorton's ch h Oliver Twist.....(Watts)
Duke of Beaufort's ch h Button Park .....(G. Barrett)
Mr. H. Milner's b f Zanzibar.....(——)
Duke of Westminster's br c Savile.....(T. Cannon, jun.)
Mr. L. de Roth child's b c Cotillon .....(F. Barrett)
Mr. Warren's ch c Trayles .....(Robinson)
Gen. Pearson's ch c Ruddigore .....(S. Loates)
Mr. R. S. Evans's ch h Tonans.....(Wareing)
Mr. C. Perkins's bl f Matin Bell.....(Chandley)
Mr. E. Jones's b or br c Admiral Benbow .....(T. Loates)
Gen. O. Williams's b c Governor Waller .....(Calder)
Mr. R. C. Naylor's b c White Flag.....(J. Woodburn)
Mr. Fairlie's b c Sorrento.....(J. Wall)
Lord Cholmondeley's ch f Polydor.....(G. Chaloner)
Mr. W. Allsopp's br c Kenilworth .....(Lake)
Mr. C. Jones's b f Rhythm .....(White)
Mr. G. Lambton's ch m Mill Stream.....(Dobson)
Mr. R. C. Naylor's br g Frank .....(J. Bates)

BETTING AT THE SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS BEFORE RACING.

CESAREWITCH.—525 to 100 agst Trayles (off), 400 to 50 agst Kenilworth (t and w), 8 to 1 agst Tenebreuse (t), 100 to 9 agst Button Park (w), 100 to 8 agst Acme (t), 100 to 8 agst Reve d'Or (off), 20 to 1 agst Cotillon (t), 20 to 1 agst Matin Bell (t), 20 to 1 agst Rhythm (t), 22 to 1 agst Tonans (t), 1000 to 40 agst White Flag (off), 1000 to 40 agst Oliver Twist (t), 50 to 1 agst Phil (off).

THE DAIRY SHOW.

The British Dairy Farmers' show which opened this morning at the Royal Agricultural Hall is the thirteenth annual show which has been held in London and contains a great variety of interesting competitions. The entries include—276 of cattle, 53 in the milking trials; 35 of pigs, 72 of goats, 132 of cheese, 44 in the cheese fair, 44 of bacon and hams, 298 of butter, 53 of cream, 21 of eggs, six of butter packages, and 47 in the butter-making contests. The latter entry demonstrates in a very interesting manner the great revival which we have recently seen in dairy matters. It is only a few years ago that an entry of ten in such contests would have been considered remarkable, and yet at such shows as these it is not now uncommon to have some fifty or sixty competitors. Besides the Dairy Show proper, there will be a large poultry show, nearly 4,000 birds being penned. As usual on the opening day of the show, the judges at an early hour commenced their arduous labour of awarding the prizes offered by the association and others.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT AVERTED.

The driver of a slow train on the Great Western Railway noticed yesterday afternoon, an obstruction on the up line near Smallheath, a suburb of Birmingham. He communicated with the station-master, and a porter found about twenty iron nuts, a number of wooden pegs, and several pieces of coal carefully placed on the metals. He removed them, and a few minutes afterwards the express from Birkenhead to London dashed past at full speed. An accident was thus narrowly averted.

The Tzar, the Tzarina, and their suite passed through Michailowo yesterday on their way to Borscom.

President Carnot has arrived at Annecy, and has met with a very hearty reception.

The Archbishop of Canterbury last evening reopened the ancient Church of St. Alphage at Canterbury, which has recently undergone complete restoration

Lambeth Bridge was this morning thrown entirely open for traffic. It has been partially closed for several months to allow of repairs, the structure having been found to be dangerous.

Mr. Rennell Rodd, hitherto Third Secretary at Berlin, leaves to-day for his new post at Athens, to the sincere regret of Berlin society, in which his amiable qualities and literary accomplishments have always rendered him a welcome guest.

Mr. William Basil Sherwen, of King William's College, Isle of Man, son of the Rev. William Sherwen, M.A., of Queen's College, rector of Dean, near Cockermouth, and hon. canon of Carlisle, has been elected to the vacant exhibition on the foundation of Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, for the sons of clergy in the diocese of Carlisle.

The Empress Frederick, accompanied by her daughters and the Crown Prince of Greece, arrived in Berlin from Kiel last night, and drove to her own palace, where her Majesty will live during the winter. This is the first time her Majesty has returned to her own palace, Unter den Linden, for the purpose of residence since she left for England with her deceased consort in June of last year

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

MARKETS ALL FIRM.—TENDENCY GOOD.—PRICES HIGHER.

There is much less apprehension in the open market as regards withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England, it being hoped that the 5 per cent. rate will prove sufficiently attractive to bring gold here in quantities large enough to neutralize the probable demands for South America and Russia. There is therefore less anxiety to maintain rates, which continue to droop. The quotation for short loans is still called 3½ to 4 per cent. in view of to-morrow's Stock Exchange requirements, but the discount rate for three months' bank paper is now generally quoted 4 per cent., while business is accepted at a fraction below that figure. If, as has been reported, the Bank has been borrowing on consols the last few days, its action has had singularly little effect at present.

Considering that this is the eve of the fortnightly settlement on the Stock Exchange markets generally are much firmer than might have been expected. The reason of this better state of markets is mainly attributable to a more assured feeling with regard to the immediate future of the Money Market, and less apprehension as to the rates for carrying forward bargains which are likely to rule to-morrow. Consols which are affected at the moment almost entirely by monetary considerations are again higher, "Goschens" being up a further ⅛. In the Home Railway Market the chief inquiry has been for Caledonian and North British Deferred, while Brighton Deferred has also been speculated in to some extent. Foreign Government Bonds are also firm, though without much business, Russian, Italian, Mexican, and Egyptian descriptions all showing a fractional recovery. American Railroad securities are better, in sympathy with the improvement in New York late yesterday. Advices from the other side state that east-bound passenger rates from St. Louis have been temporarily restored pending the conclusion of a permanent agreement. The principal recovery is in Milwaukee and St. Paul shares and Louisville and Nashville shares, the movements in other directions being slight. Trunks have improved to a small extent, and Mexican Railway issues incline to firmness, the traffic being a better one than for the last few weeks. The total receipts amounted to £7,400, a decrease compared with the corresponding week last year of £4,500. Copper Mining shares have been bought, but Kimberley Centrals are not so strong.

The market at New York yesterday opened with an improved feeling, at slight advances, but in the course of the morning the "bears" hammered stocks down small fractions. On an attempt to cover, however, everything rallied under the lead of Milwaukees and New Englands. The market closed firm, though quiet, at near the best.

The following are latest changes compared with last night's closing :—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Caledonian ¾, North British Deferred ⅝, the Preferred ⅜, Brighton Deferred ⅜, Hull and Barnsley, Great Northern A, and South Eastern Deferred ¼, Chatham Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Great Eastern, Great Western, Sheffield Deferred, Midland, and North Eastern ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Greek 1881 ½, French Three per Cents., Italian, Russian 1873, and Uruguay Bonds ¼, Peruvian 1872 ¼, the 1870 3-16, Egyptian Unified, Preference, and Daira and Mexican ⅛, and Spanish Four per Cents 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅝, Louisville and Nashville ½, New York Central, Northern Pacific Preference and Union Pacific shares ⅜, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage and Philadelphia and Reading shares ¼, Erie Second Mortgage ¼, the shares ⅛, Central Pacific, Lake Shore, Norfolk and Western Preference, Ontario shares, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Denver Ordinary ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Nitrate Shares ½, Grand Trunk First and Second Preference ¼, the Third Preference and Guaranteed ⅜, Mexican Ordinary ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16. *Lower*: Canadian Pacific ⅜.

Rio Tinto shares are up ⅝, Imperial Ottoman Bank ⅛, and Mason and Barry ⅛; but Kimberley Central shares are down ½, and Spratts ⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—There is a fair business, but the demand is freely supplied, and prices of American are easier. Sales 8,000. Futures are one point higher than the opening, and one lower than last night.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	103	⅛
New Consols 2½	97	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	99	½
Local Loan Stock	102	1
New 2½ per. Cent	9[illegible]	4
India 3½ per Cent.	104¼	¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rts.	7[illegible]¼	1
Egyptian Guar.	99¼	¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	110	11
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100	1
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110	11
Liverpool	110	½
FOREIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2
Do. Hard Dols.	71	2
Do. Treasury	9[illegible]⅛	6½
Austrian Gold	89	91
Do. Silver	87	9
Brazilian 1875	101½	2½
E. Ayres 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Cedulas I.	61½	2
Chilian 6½ p.c. 1885	99	101
Costa Rica A.	92	3
Do. B.	91	2
Egypt. State Dom.	101	⅛
Do. Unified	84⅛	¼
Do. Preference	102⅛	⅜
Do. Daira Sanieh	77⅞	85⅛
French 3 p.c. Rnts	80¼	1¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103⅛	4
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	80¼	1¾
Hung. Gold Rente	82	¼
Italian	93¼	½
Mexican Converted	39½	¼
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	4[illegible]⅜	⅛
Do. 6 p.c.	53⅛	16½
Portuguese	61⅛	⅝
Russian 1873	98¼	½
Spanish 4 p. c.	71 15 16	2 1 16
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	24¼	5¾
Group 2	15⅛	⅜
Group 4	14¼	15
4½ p.c. 1871	83	½
5 p. c. Defence	95	½
5 p. c. Priority	80	2
Uruguay Unified	72¼	3¼
Virginia Funded	40	1
U.S. 4½ p.c.	103½	10½
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	112⅛	¾
Great Eastern	70	¼
Great Northern	116	17
Ditto A	101	½
Great Western	150	¼
Hull and Barnsley	34½	5
Lanc. and York.	117⅛	18¼
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A	129¼	30
Chatham (Ordinary)	23⅜	4⅛
Do. Preference	102⅛	⅛
North Western	166½	¾
South Western	138	9
Manchester & Shef.	70	2
Do. A.	37¼	¼
Met. Consolidated	74	½
Do. Land Stock	70	1
Do. District	34	½
Midland	133¼	½
North British Pref.	74½	5
Do. Def.	53⅜	⅞
North Eastern	159	¼
North Stafford	103	11
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	111⅛	⅜
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	58¼	¼
Cen. Pacific Shares	33⅝	6
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	67¼	8¼
Denver & R. Grande	19⅛	¼
Do. Pref.	52¼	3¼
Illinois Shares	121	2
Lake Shore	104¼	5
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅝	⅛
Louis. and Nash.	62	¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	65¼	6¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12½	13
N. Y. Cen. Shares	112	½
New York Ontario	17	¼
Erie Shares	30	¼
Do. Sec. Mort.	103½	4
Norfolk & West. Pref.	57⅛	⅛
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	41⅛	⅛
North. Pacific Pref.	61¼	½
Pennsylvania Sh.	56¼	7¼
Phil. and Read. Sh.	27	½
Union Pacific Shares	63½	¼
Wabash Preferred	28¼	¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	44¼	¼
Grand Trunk Sh.	11 3 15	5 16
Do. First Pref.	68⅛	⅛
Do. Second Pref.	48¼	¼
Do. Third Pref.	27⅛	¼
Do. Guaranteed	71¼	½
Mexican Ordinary	50⅛	⅛
Do First Pref.	123⅓	⅞
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	81⅛	2
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅜	⅛
Varna 3 per cent.	7⅛	⅜
Nitrate Railway	27¼	¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133¼	14¼
City Bank	209½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	10 15	10 11 16
London and County	85¼	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	65½	7½
London Joint Stock	33	43
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric.	51	2
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	⅜	½
Mysore shares	3⅛	⅜
Ooregums	1 9 16	11 16
Cape Copper	5 5 16	7 16
Namaqua	3⅛	⅜
Mason and Barry	11⅜	½
Rio Tinto	23 1 16	3 16
Montana 61 shares	1⅛	¼
De Beers	29⅞	30⅛
Kimberley Cent.	34⅛	5
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	47½	8
Do. Pref.	79¼	⅛
Brazilian Submarine	13¾	½
Direct Unit. States	10	⅛
Eastern	12⅛	⅛
Ditto Extension	13	⅛
United Telephone	13⅛	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅞	⅛
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om.	195	200
London Street	13⅛	14½
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17½	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	260	5
New River, New	343	52
Sthwrk. & Vauxhall	106	7[illegible]
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	52
Imp. Continental	211	14
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec. Lt. (£4 p.d.)	3½	¼
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅛
Guinness and Co.	307½	12½
Hotchkiss	10⅜	⅞
Bryant and May	15⅛	¾
Spratt's Patent	9⅛	¼
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	64	7
Nat. Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	18¼	19¼
Suez Canal	86¼	7⅛
E. & W. Ind. Docks	23	5
London and St. K.	42	4

THE VOYAGE OF THE "LABRADOR."

Although the *Labrador* has failed to reach the mouth of the Yenisei, the voyage has rather confirmed Captain Wiggins's theory as to the Kara Sea being open to navigation over a certain period of the year. In answer to inquiries as to the causes of the failure of the *Labrador* to reach her intended destination, Mr. H. N. Sulivan, managing director of the Phœnix Adventurers' Company, has made the following statement:—

About the time of the arrival of the *Labrador* at Vardoe on her outward voyage we learned that the *Phœnix* had grounded on a sandbank in the Yenisei river. As it would be useless for the ship to proceed to the mouth of the Yenisei unless her cargo could be sent up the river, she was detained at Vardoe until we could buy and despatch the paddle steamer *Seagull* to act as tender to the *Labrador*. This, of course, caused considerable delay, and it was not until the 4th of September that the two steamers left Vardoe together. A day after sailing the steamers separated in a heavy gale. The *Seagull* put into Kolguev Island and waited some days for the *Labrador*, but, failing to see her, she eventually returned to Vardoe, and by that time it was too late for her to proceed. Meanwhile the *Labrador*, possibly missing the *Seagull* at Kolguev Island, went on to the Jugor Strait, and waited there several days for the *Seagull*.

Earlier in the season the walrus sloops had met with much ice, but more than fourteen of them had passed into the Kara Sea during the month of August. Captain Wiggins reports that he found drift ice in the Jugor Strait, but some distance from the land the sea was quite open, and the walrus sloops had been as far north as lat. 75 deg. with a clear sea. But it was then September 27, and winter gales were setting in, so Captain Wiggins deemed it imprudent to proceed to the mouth of the Yenisei, as he would be so late in returning, and it was very doubtful whether the *Phœnix*, even had she reached the mouth of the river, would have waited so late for him. He therefore reluctantly returned to Vardoe; but it is satisfactory to know that, even in such an unusually severe season, the Kara Sea is navigable to a vessel like the *Labrador*. He brought to Vardoe four crews of the five walrus sloops that had been wrecked in the ice earlier in the summer.

When Captain Wiggins sailed from England he pointed out that it was possible the *Phœnix* might by some accident be prevented from reaching the mouth of the Yenisei, and therefore he would like to take out another small steamer, so that at any rate he could get the principal part of his cargo up the river. We examined some steamers suitable for this purpose, but unfortunately sufficient funds for the purchase and equipment of one could not be raised. Had we been able to give Captain Wiggins a tender earlier in the season, thus saving months' delay at Vardoe, I feel sure that the expedition would have been successful. But when in the end the funds and the tender were forthcoming the season had got so late that there was no time to rectify any unfortunate occurrence such as the separation of the steamers.

Although it is a great disappointment that the expedition has not been more successful, it is satisfactory to learn that Captain Wiggins's theory of the Kara Sea being navigable, even in the worst seasons, has been a sixth time demonstrated by him. Had ice prevented us from accomplishing our object we might be despondent about the future, but as at present we were dependent upon our one steamer on the Yenisei, and she unfortunately got aground, there is nothing to discourage us from making another attempt next year; and with the experience we have gained we may be able so to organize our work that no ordinary accident shall prevent success.

Mr. Victor Morier, son of Sir Robert Morier, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, left the *Phœnix* in the Jugor Strait, and is proceeding overland to Obdorsk. He will probably go up the Obi.

COUNSEL AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Attorney-General Not to Appear.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—The solicitor for the *Times* newspaper in the inquiry before the Special Commission has offered a leader's brief to Mr. Murphy, Q.C., which the latter is understood to have accepted. Whether the Attorney-General had originally accepted a brief or not, it may be taken for granted that he will not appear in the case, and the Government thus escape from what might have proved to be a very serious dilemma. The particulars and affidavits on both sides are to be delivered next Monday before five o'clock. The affidavits required from Sir C. Russell's principals, about which there was some discussion at the preliminary hearing, have been limited to five—from Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Harrington, and another.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.

An extraordinary outrage is reported from Cardiff. A man, who has not yet been identified, but who is supposed to be well known in the neighbourhood as a hawker of laces, knocked at the door of the house 45, Adam-street, and, on its being opened, pushed his way into the house. It is thought the man knew the girl who answered the door was alone in the house, as he seized her and tied her to the stair rails. On her calling for help he stabbed her several times in the left arm. After locking the doors he went upstairs and ransacked the house, stealing a silver watch and other articles. Coming downstairs, he again stabbed the girl, and then hurriedly left the house. He has not yet been captured. The girl broke the stair rails in liberating herself.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT TO SOUTH LONDON.

From a letter which has just been addressed by Mr. Walter Prideaux to Mr. Evan Spicer, it appears that the Goldsmiths' Company have made a proposal to the Charity Commissioners which, subject to the approval of Parliament, has been accepted by that body, whereby the buildings, with seven acres of land, at present occupied by the Royal Naval School, at New-cross, will be acquired by the Commissioners out of the surplus funds of the City parochial charities. From the same source the Commissioners will set apart an endowment of £2,500 per annum, which will be met by the Goldsmiths' Company by the appropriation out of their corporate funds (not trust funds, but funds over which they have absolute control) of an annual endowment of a similar amount. The institute is intended to be called "The Goldsmiths' Company's (New-cross) Institute." Mr. Spicer estimates the value of the gift at £75,000.

Sir Morell Mackenzie writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial in Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL TO SHEFFIELD.

The preliminary survey in connection with the scheme for the construction of a canal from Sheffield to Goole is practically completed, and the report of the engineers will be shortly expected. The chief promoters of the scheme met the engineers at Goole on Thursday, and during the morning went over the Aire and Calder system, starting at Ferrybridge and going down to Goole. There the docks were carefully inspected, as well as the various appliances for the prompt shipment of coal. On Friday the party went along the Ouse and Trent to Goole where they inspected the shipping accommodation, and afterwards they proceeded along the Goole and Stamforth canal system to Doncaster. On Saturday the canal system between Doncaster and Sheffield was gone over. There was, we understand, very general agreement among the members of the party, not only as to the practicableness of the scheme and the route the canal should take, but also that it could be carried out at a moderate cost. The fund for defraying the preliminary expenses now amounts to £1,725.

DR. RIGG ON THE EDUCATION REPORT.

The Rev. Dr. Rigg, one of the Royal Commissioners on Education who signed the majority report, speaking last night at a Wesleyan meeting at Banbury, said the Report was pre-eminently a practical one, and only dealt with the working of education up to the present. It had spoken out and declared boldly in favour of religious and moral instruction, and that was more than he expected when he looked at the composition of the Commission. There was an impression that there was to be a revival of the building grant, but that was a mistake. According to the Report of the Commissioners, the Roman Catholic schools would, under certain circumstances, receive assistance from Government. Therefore, if that were done, the Church of England would not be satisfied, nor would the Methodists, if the Roman Catholics were the only ones to be assisted. They were not going to allow the Roman Catholics to be the only denominational school system in England. There were twelve thousand Church of England schools, and they could not be uprooted. As for the Methodist schools, of them he would say they should not be uprooted. They must try and make them as good as possible. It would be a hard fight, but they must stand by each other and by their schools, and endeavour to place them in the fore front. Whatever they did, they must not relax their religious and moral teaching.

SHOCKING DEATH OF AN ALPINE TOURIST.

A Vienna telegram says:—An Austrian tourist has recently met with a shocking death on the Cimon Della Pala, one of the Alpine peaks in Southern Tyrol, standing over eleven thousand feet high. The remains have been identified as those of a Vienna citizen named Reinhold, who has been missing for a week past. The body was found fearfully mutilated, having been torn and gnawed by wild animals. The unfortunate man must have missed his footing in making the ascent of the mountain alone, and have fallen a considerable depth. He was not killed by the fall, but was frozen to death.

Resignation of a Canon.—It was announced in the Chester diocese last night that the Rev. Thomas Eaton, M.A., one of the four residentiary canons of Chester Cathedral, and rector of West Kirby, Cheshire, has sent in his resignation to the Dean and Chapter. It is stated that Canon Eaton, who was appointed in 1843, is the oldest surviving residentiary canon in the kingdom and the oldest clergyman in the Chester diocese.

Instantaneous Photography and Horse Racing.—It is proposed to make experiments on one of the Parisian racecourses with a system of instantaneous photography. If it should prove successful there would no longer be any need of any one at the winning-post, as the photograph would be mechanically taken instantaneously at the moment the first horse reached it. By this means it is sought to render impossible any dispute as to the real winner of a race.

Safety of the Missionaries in Zanzibar.—The secretary of the Universities Mission has received a private telegram from Zanzibar, dated Sunday evening, to the effect that the eighteen European members of the mission at Magila and its sub-stations, who are shut in behind the 6,000 insurgents on the Pangani sea-coast, will not have to retreat. Their friendship with the people of the country is so well established that they are protected even when the popular cry is "turn the white men out of the country."

M. de Lesseps "Raising the Wind."—M. de Lesseps, continuing his tour in the provinces, gave a lecture on Sunday at Blois. A committee of Panama share and bond holders met him at the station, and escorted him to the theatre, where the lecture took place. On the proposal of Baron Hamelin, president of the committee, the meeting resolved unanimously to organize an active canvass in favour of the Lottery Loan, of which a million out of two million bonds at £14 8s. each are still unsold. A number of promises to subscribe were handed to M. de Lesseps as he went out.

Opening of the Clerkenwell Free Library.—The Clerkenwell Free Library Commissioners have taken temporary premises at 19, Tysoe-street, and the librarian enters upon his duties to-day. A large number of books have been received from all parts of the country, some from Aberdeen, and more from Plymouth. Mr. R. H. Holborn has sent one thousand vols, besides a cheque for £300, to defray preliminary expenses. The vestry of Clerkenwell will be asked on Thursday to honour a precept from the commissioners for £1,380, being equal to a rate of 1*d.* in the pound upon the rateable value of the parish.

The Vegetarian Movement.—The annual conference and meetings of the Vegetarian Society were held yesterday in Manchester. In the annual report it was claimed that vegetarianism is now recognized as a movement of utility and importance. Resolutions were passed commending the movement to the authorities of philanthropic and other institutions having to provide food for large numbers of people, to members of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and to temperance workers, and rejoicing in the advancement in horticulture, and urging the encouragement of fruit and vegetable farming as fraught with benefits to the health, morals, and welfare of the community.

Interesting to Archæologists.—Archæologists will be interested in the discovery of a sarcophagus at St. Mandrier, near Toulon. It is in soft stone, and bears a silver plate on which are engraved the words, "Sagittaveras Tu, Domine, cor meum caritate tua." Above this inscription is also engraved a heart, transpierced with two arrows, and there is a bishop kneeling and holding in either hand his mitre and his crozier. The tomb is supposed to be that of St. Flavier, who, in 504, established, with his friend, Mandrier, a hermitage in the peninsula, still called St. Mandrier. Both Flavier and Mandrier were massacred by the Visigoths in 512.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

THE SECRETS OF PORTRAIT-PAINTING.

An Address by Professor Herkomer.

In connection (and partly in contrast) with Mr. Harry Furniss's lecture on Portrait-painting, the following passages from an address recently delivered at Leeds by Professor Herkomer will be read with interest :—

The Two Aspects of a Portrait.

Portrait-painting should be divided into the artistic and into mere likeness painting. Let me explain that. In the portrait, of course you should have the likeness of the person represented; but you want more than that. You must get into that one portrait, if possible, the most characteristic phase of that man's mind. The likeness is only like the man. Photography has, on the other hand, played so great a part in the modern phases of portraiture that our work has become doubly difficult. You may be sure that many of those portraits of Reynolds and Gainsborough have not always been striking likenesses. Indeed, I cannot believe that all the eyes Gainsborough has painted in his women—those delightful Chinese eyes, than run upwards—the delicious red lips he has painted—I cannot believe they were all perfectly true, and that all the portraits I have seen of Reynolds, produced in a very short time, could be correct likenesses. Photography has played this part with us, that we are obliged now to make as admirable a likeness as we possibly can; but, in addition, we are expected to give you a great work of art.

The Trial of Bad Sitters.

You are not master altogether of the situation. I cannot believe it is possible for any portrait-painter to select only those people that he thinks he can make successful portraits of. It is not humanly possible. The commercial question steps in, and the difficulty becomes a commercial one, because if you have a certain price for your work you will have a certain set of people. If you raise it so high that only a few will come, you only get at those who have money, and not necessarily those who have character. Therefore the portrait-painter is very much handicapped, and he can only enjoy himself by painting every year a number of portraits for himself, and that is done by most portrait-painters.

Sympathy Essential to a Portrait-painter.

The difference between subject-painting and portrait-painting is that you have in the one case your own identity uppermost, and in the other you have to get "inside" your sitter. You have to get so near your sitter that an absolute sympathy is necessary between you. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that a portrait-painter should be free from political bias and every other bias, and try to be as broad in his sympathies as possible. He will then find how much good there is in people. That sympathy between sitter and painter is one phase of portrait-painting that makes me say that it is the greatest privilege that a painter has in being able to make such friends as only successful portraiture will bring about. I owe the best friends of my life to successful portraiture. The brow is always the painter's stock-in-trade. From the brow downwards you will find whatever character a man possesses. The workings of a life are shown in the face. That is an interesting study for any man to make. We never can paint successfully the young man who has done nothing. I don't think that a painter can successfully paint a man he has no sympathy with, or a woman he can't admire. I go so far as to say he has no business to paint a person he has no sympathy with.

The Nervousness and Self-consciousness of England.

He is not an honest painter if he does. During the sitting, say, of one or two hours, a genial conversation should be kept up, and so you obtain the average expression. A man is only really like himself when he is animated. There are painters who say there should be absolute repose in the sitter before you begin to paint; and I know a painter who painted one of the greatest scholars of England, and gave him a Bradshaw to read, thus obtaining dulness and the most painful expression possible. In England nervousness and self-consciousness are so marked that you must get your sitter perfectly at his ease before you can paint him.

"Time is the Greatest Artist."

Rapidity of work is one very curious item in portrait-painting. To be too swift means to shirk a certain amount of finish which Reynolds or Gainsborough never dreamed of putting into pictures, but the absence of which time has subdued so perfectly that, unfortunately, we can only sigh in looking at it. We can't get time to do for us what it has done for their works. Time is the greatest artist, and if we could only wait five years before we exhibited any pictures we should have better pictures in the exhibition, because half could not be exhibited, while the others would have become more mellow. We can't make new paint look anything but fresh paint, with one exception, and that is by putting glass over it. It really does do something to the paint that time does; but they cannot allow glass in a great exhibition like the Academy.

Millais's Portraits of Mr. Gladstone.

Rapidity of work and slowness of work both have their dangers. There are some portrait-painters who have fifty sittings of two hours each. I do not know what they do all the time. You must know that we painters are very shy of allowing brother painters in our studios. It is a very foolish practice, but I know few portrait-painters who will allow themselves to be looked at by their brother painters while at work. Fifty sittings are too much, and the five that other painters give too little. And yet you will be surprised to hear that the three portraits of Mr. Gladstone Millais has painted—which I consider the finest things he has done—have all been painted at five hours each. Mr. Gladstone told me that himself. It is a marvel to me, because they contain a suggestion of detail, which is the greatest art of all.

The Case against Backgrounds in Portraiture.

I would warn you against detail of backgrounds in portraiture. If the head does not make the picture interesting, all the details in the world won't make it so. They are very often put in to raise the price, or to hide the sins in the painting of the features. Subject-painting in portraiture is merely private theatricals in portraiture.

How to judge a Good Portrait.

I want to impress upon you the necessity of being painted not necessarily by a portrait-painter. I can get ten young men who would do a portrait for £50 as well as a better known man will do it for £500. My advice to all is in judging a picture to look at the portrait and ask: "Is it a good likeness?" "Is it well painted?" "Is it common-place in attitude?" "Does he look as if he were miserable or in company?" There are many questions you can ask, and be really interested in the work, and that will give you an extra interest in portraiture, because I consider a great, true, and a good man or a great and beautiful woman is the greatest gift a painter can give to mankind.

IS DEATH DREADFUL?

An Attempt to dethrone the King of Terrors.

There is an interesting article in the October number of the New York *Forum* (Trübner and Co.) in which Mr. Junius Henri Browne, writing after long study and even experience of the subject, endeavours to dethrone Death from the position of King of Terrors. Mr. Browne has, he tell us, "seen a great deal of death, and feels as if he had died repeatedly himself." As a boy he had an unusually large number of narrow escapes from death. In the Civil War he received a wound which was believed to be mortal; and in the course of his professional experience as a doctor he has seen all sorts and conditions of people die. The result of his experience may be gathered from the following abstract of his article :—

The Painlessness of Death.

He begins with pointing out how "these days of reason and science" should have shattered the old superstition that death itself is painful :—

Physical dissolution was long regarded as intensely painful, and bygone literature is full of such phrases as "the last struggle" and "the final agony," which are entirely without significance. The act of dying, it is now ascertained, is absolutely free from suffering; is really unconscious; insensibility always preceding it. Sudden and violent death, shocking to the senses, may not be, probably is not, painful to the victim. Drowning, hanging, freezing, shooting, falling from a height, poisoning of many kinds, beget stupor or numbness of the nerves, which is incompatible with sensation.

As a Man lives, so does he die.

The next popular fallacy about Death which Mr. Browne exposes is that men alter in some way when about to die. The idea survives, as we noted the other day, in the legal doctrine about dying declarations; but Mr. Browne says :—

"You think so now," is often said to us; "you will think differently when you know that you have but a few hours to live." This may be true of some persons, especially of the weak and unstable, of those more remarkable for emotions than convictions. But it is not generally true. The majority of men in this age die as they have lived. If they have been selfish, unjust, sensual, vicious, they pass away in selfishness, injustice, sensuality, viciousness. The pious man, who has adopted a creed, follows his religious observances in a dangerous illness, and believes that his soul will enjoy a blissful immortality. The infidel, in like condition, though he regulates his worldly affairs, concerns himself not about the future, caring little and doubting much whether there be any.

The Irony of Death.

But though in matters of faith and character a man's death is as his life, yet "the manner of our life," says Mr. Browne, "may have far less influence than is popularly thought on our closing days" :—

Sinners may go out in peace and saints in terror. The Marshal de Richelieu was one of the most notorious profligates of his time; he cultivated every elegant vice of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; he was a paragon of unscrupulousness and debauchery. But good fortune ever attended him, and at ninety-two he terminated his disreputable existence as terminates a day in blooming spring. William Cowper, contemplative poet, purest, kindest, gentlest of men, who never wronged a human creature, died in despair.

"How Beautiful is Sleep, Sleep and his Brother Death."

Mr. Browne, in the next place, justifies, from the scientific point of view, the parallel which the poets have in all ages set up between Death and Sleep :—

Sleep is temporary death, and is well-nigh as unintelligible; but the fact that we give a third of our life to it divests it of awe. Every one admits that sleep, sound, dreamless, continuous sleep, is delicious, one of the rarest luxuries possible, the restorer of peace, the soother of care, the balm of grief. It comes after the labours, anxieties, and troubles of the day, bringing rest and oblivion, as death comes after the labours, anxieties, and troubles of life. If death bring rest and oblivion—it can hardly bring anything worse—how few, comparatively, judging from their assertions, would be content!

Dread of Death and Desire to live.

The fact is, says Mr. Browne, that the dread of death springs from confusion of thought. Some people combine the contradictory ideas of annihilation and consciousness, "as if one should say 'how uncomfortable it must be to feel that one is really annihilated.'" Other people make another mistake :—

"I do not want to die" has a very different meaning from "I dread to die." Attachment to life while one is in health, useful, having objects to attain, with influence and friends, is natural and in consonance with law. But is not attachment to life for life's sake only, when old age has come, and vigour and helpfulness have gone, and our future is behind us, unnatural, the result of false teaching or a gloomy temperament?

Death not a Fiend, but "Our Dearest Friend."

The desire to live is natural and true; the dread of death is unnatural and false. Death, says Mr. Browne, is one of those imaginary terrors which only need to be faced in order to be unmasked. He then proceeds to justify from his own experience this description of the gentleness of death :—

I remember, though but a small boy at the time, the first man who passed away before my eyes. He was patient, tranquil, philosophic, while conscious of his doom. I had expected him to be terrified, to perish in agony, and the circumstance made an indelible impression on my budding mind. I have seen the last moments of delicate, highly nervous women, who would shriek at the sight of a spider, and who could not bear the mention of death. Any one who had known them would have thought that their closing scenes must have been distressing. They longed to live in the beginning; but, as they ebbed away, and were conscious of the fact, peace and renunciation came to them. No hero of a hundred fights could have borne lingering illness and its end more serenely.

Here is what Mr. Browne says finally in recording the results of his experience:

During the civil war the soldiers represented the average intelligence and education of the North, being mainly from the agricultural regions and small towns. I cannot recall a single instance of a man who was troubled with doubt or alarm. Many wanted to know if they could get well, and almost invariably said, "I am not afraid to die." They were not concerned about the future, but about the past and present, leaving messages and mementos for the near and dear, and passing away gently and in peace. Thus wide and varied observation justifies me in the opinion that though Death may seem to be our mortal foe, he is, perhaps, our dearest friend.

THE POLICY OF THE SALT SYNDICATE.

MR. JOHN CORBETT, the member for Droitwich, whose name was frequently mentioned as an opponent of the Salt Syndicate or Union, has, as we reported the other day, finally agreed to join in the combination. He, however, repudiates the suggestion that the Union will be used to extort extravagant prices for salt from the public, the aim being simply to put an end to the present ruinous competition. Mr. Corbett writes as follows:—

For several years past, owing to the power of production of salt being so much in excess of the demand, the competition has been suicidally severe, and the prices obtained have not only been unremunerative, but ruinous, inasmuch as large sales have been made, in many cases at considerably below cost price, to enable a certain number of makers to pay weekly wages, and prevent a stoppage of the works, in the hope that better times were not far distant.

A state of things like this, it must be admitted, could not long continue, and many of the manufacturers, finding ruin staring them in the face, were glad to listen to any practicable suggestion to better their position. Appeals were made to me to join, and for some time I held aloof; but, failing to see any other arrangement possible to obtain fairly remunerative prices, I at last consented to co-operate, conscientiously believing that, while it would save many of the salt manufacturers from financial embarrassment, the public would not suffer to any material extent. I may remark here that less than one penny per week will, on the average, supply a whole household with domestic salt.

For alkali making, chemical works, and for agricultural and fishery purposes, in order to encourage the larger consumption, it will be to the interest of the company to charge the lowest prices consistent with a fair return on the capital invested. Such will certainly be my policy and recommendation.

It is a stretch of the imagination to assume that the arrangement in question can ever become a dangerous monopoly. I have ever fought against monopolies, and for more than twenty years I laboured hard, in co-operation with some of my Cheshire friends, to put an end to the Indian salt monopoly, and at last we succeeded.

I believe I am justified in saying that the directors are all sound, practical men of business, who will hold a large percentage of the entire capital of the company, and I have confidence that no one of them will be so ill-advised as to try to damage our alkali trade, manufacturing chemists, or the agricultural interest of the country by prices above those fairly remunerative for their capital, and to enable them to pay their workmen fair wages.

The capital of the company is to be £3,000,000, divided into 200,000 ordinary shares and 100,000 7 per cent. preference shares of £10 each. It is stated that the local applications already considerably exceed the total amount of the capital.

THE ACTIVITY IN THE SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

WHAT we wrote the other day with respect to the activity in the shipbuilding trade is fully borne out by the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of shipping, which brings the figures down to the end of the quarter. The vessels under construction on the 30th September and in the corresponding date last year compares as follows:—

	September 30, 1888				September 30, 1887.		
Steam	329 vessels,	643,927 tons	.....	188 vessels,	357,490 tons.		
Sail	71	,,	55,068	,,	.....	61	,,	36,850	,,
Total...	400	,,	698,995	,,		249	,,	394,340	,,

There is thus an increase of no less than 304,655 tons as compared with this time last year. The improvement is also considerable when the figures are compared with 30th June of the present year. There is an increase of no less than 90,877 tons in the tonnage under construction, and there are now 167 vessels of 351,281 tons for the construction of which preparations are being made, as against 82 vessels of 179,581 tons "preparing" at the close of the previous quarter. The vessels launched during the quarter numbered:—Steam, 139; tonnage, 212,805; sail, 28; tonnage, 29,583. Of the 400 vessels now under construction 260, with a tonnage of 483,022 tons, are intended for the United Kingdom, while 140 vessels of 215,973 tonnage are for other countries. Germany has given the largest individual order, thirteen vessels of 36,916 tonnage being for that nationality. With respect to the division of the work at the shipbuilding centres of the country, the Clyde, it will be seen, takes the lion's share.

	No.		Tonnage.
Belfast and Londonderry	20	.....	64,980
Clyde	98	.....	205,977
Mersey.....	18	.....	23,375
Tees.....	39	.....	89,185
Tyne.....	72	.....	138,126
Wear	52	.....	109,664

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

The Dairy Show, Agricultural Hall.
J. Nixon on "Rhetoric," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6.
Bernard Dyer on "Agriculture," City of London College, 7.
Professor Corfield on "Sanitary Appliances," Parkes' Museum, 8.
A. H. Gilkes on "Some Great Cities," Royal Victoria Hall, 8.30.
Rev. W. Spurgeon on "The Question of the Hour," Wood-green Liberal Club, 8.
Metropolitan Tabernacle Evangelists' Association, 6.
Fruit Conference, St. Alban's Corn Exchange, 7.
St. Pancras Parliament, Vestry Hall, 8.
Camera Club—Exhibition of Mr. F. M. Sutcliffe's Pictures, 21, Bedford-street.

TO-MORROW.

Dairy Show, Agricultural Hall.
Photographic Club, Anderton's Hotel, 8.
Hospitals Association.—Mr. E. T. Clifford, "On National Pension Funds of Nurses," St. Thomas's Hospital, 8.

What seemed to be a crocodile suddenly appeared in the Havel, near Spandau, yesterday, and caused a great sensation, the belief being that it was one of those recently reported to have escaped from a steamer at Hamburg. The supposed reptile proved, however, to be only the trunk of a tree, six feet long, and dexterously carved into the shape of a crocodile, even the scales being copied to the life. It was seized by the police, who have deposited it in the town hall.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30.
THE ARMADA.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, C. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, and THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2. A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 9 o'clock, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Preceded at 8 o'clock by LESBIA.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open from 10 to 5.—LYCEUM.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 168th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Saunders, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY, October 10, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 73rd Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames O. Nethersole, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Button, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)
The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO's New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 206th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.
"SHE." A great success.
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.
"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.15. At 7.45, THE SPOTTED LION, by W. SAPTE, jun. For cast see morning papers. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Doors open at 7.30. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. MATINEES TO-MORROW (Wednesday), October 10, and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Last 10 Nights of SHE at this Theatre on account of the termination of Miss Eyre's tenancy.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINEE of MAMMA SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (746th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madame Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmot, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)
Lighted by electricity. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE's celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI's MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

A Dramatic Disappearance.

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CHAPTER II.

The Spectre in the Hall.

Notwithstanding the popular superstition that three is no company, it would have been hard to find a pleasanter party than the gathering in Major Temple's room that night after the theatre. Supper was laid in the officer's own particular sanctum, a room which he called his bungalow, and in which were collected all his Indian relics. The walls were dadoed to within a few feet of the ceiling with archaic Hindoo tapestry, portraying the strange legends of the early Eastern gods, on which were disposed Malay creeses and matchlocks, dahs from the Shan States, and Japanese swords and lacquered shields; on various pedestals and brackets stood uncouth little ivory figures, to which it was hard to imagine any creature with human intelligence could ever have paid divine worship.

With all this multiplicity of deities, however, Major Temple and his guest had eyes for but one goddess—the fresh young girl who sat at the head of the table dispensing her guardian's hospitality. The Major glanced from her winsome face to the young actor, and felt a shrinking of the heart, as he thought that the day must arrive when some younger man would come to bear away the sunbeam from his home, having won more of Antonia's love in a few weeks than he had been able to purchase by a life's devotion. Yet when he met the girl's large, calm glance, his soul was comforted as he thought of the enduring character of filial affection compared to love between the sexes as it is in most instances. But Costelloe noticed the exchange of looks, remembered what he had heard and seen at the theatre, and drew his own hasty conclusions. He filled himself a glass of wine and drank it off, as a man might who wished to gain artificial courage for some deed of daring. It seemed to give him new life, and, with a heightened colour and bright eyes, he turned towards Antonia, saying, "My friend Semley was awfully disappointed that he was unable to come and be introduced to you to-night."

"Yes! We were sorry he couldn't come!" she replied. "Weren't we, uncle?"

She always addressed her guardian by this vague name.

"Very sorry," said the Major, "but we must ask him to dine some Sunday when he's disengaged. Tell him we'll be glad to see him on Sunday week, will you, Costelloe? And come yourself."

The young man assented.

"You look tired," remarked Antonia to the actor. "I suppose it must be very exhausting to play such a character as Hamlet."

"It is, if one feels one's part at all; and to-night—I don't know why—I seemed to throw myself into it more than usual."

"It was admirably done," said the Major; "but you'll be all right after some whisky and soda and one of my Indian cigars. Ring the bell, Antonia, for these things to be cleared away, and then, my dear, you'd better go to bed, if Mr. Costelloe will excuse you. Such late hours as this will soon banish the roses from your cheeks, and you'll have to take to rouge, like our friend here."

Antonia laughed, and, saying "Good night," left the two men to themselves.

There was a slight constraint between them at first, as if each were conscious of the other's thoughts; but the genial influence of cheroots and whisky soon wore that off, and they fell into the pleasant desultory sort of conversation sacred to smokers.

At length Costelloe rose to depart, whereupon the Major, after furnishing his guest with another cigar, offered to walk with him as far as the Marble Arch. The actor murmured something about taking his host out so late, but Temple over-ruled his polite objections, saying: "It's more on my own account than yours that I go out; I always take a turn and a smoke before I go to bed. It's an old India habit."

"The nights are more attractive there than here, I suppose?" said Costelloe.

"Not only that—it's the only cool period of the twenty-four hours."

"More than can be said now," remarked the other. "How sultry it is! Just what one would imagine before an earthquake."

It was a warm night. The sky was clouded, and there was no wind to relieve the sense of oppression. The street was quite deserted, not even a wandering cab, let alone a policeman, being in sight. The pervading hum of the city rendered the awe and expectation in the atmosphere more impressive, while the breaks in the monotonous sound caused by the sharp rattle of some carriage or cab down a neighbouring street intensified the strange stillness. Yet the two men laughed and made trivial remarks as they walked towards the Park. Nothing seemed further from their minds than a sense of impending catastrophe. A great crisis does not invariably cast its shadow before.

As Temple and Costelloe drew near Portman-square, a low muttering shook the air. A moment afterwards a livid glare lit up the road, followed by a loud crash of thunder overhead. The shuddering noise seemed to shake open the floodgates of heaven, and the rain came pouring down with a sibilant rush that drowned all minor noises. Neither of the men had an umbrella with him, and they hurried for shelter beneath the doorway of a neighbouring house. The place was to let; and by some chance, the workmen engaged in renovating the building during the day had forgotten to close the door when they left in the evening.

"Jolly lucky for us," said Costelloe, as he pushed it open. "We can stand in the passage and be as snug and dry as at home."

"Look out you don't fall over a whitewash pail, or tread in a heap of lime," observed the Major.

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. Last Six Nights. THIS EVENING, at 8.0. Admission, 1s. Grand Orchestra (130 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Miss Alice Whitacre, Miss Julie Albu, and Mr. Charles Banks. Mr. Arthur H. Smith (Solo Cornet). Prices of admission, 1s. to £3 3s. Doors open 7.30.
NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) LAST CLASSICAL NIGHT OF THE SEASON. Vocalists:—Mdme. Belle Cole and Mr. Henry Piercy. Mrs. Dutton Cook (Solo Pianoforte). Mr. Bernhard Carrodus (Solo Violin).

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.

Sir Richard Cholmondeley (Lieutenant of the Tower)	Mr. Wallace Brownlow.
Colonel Fairfax (under sentence of death)	Mr. Courtice Pounds.
Sergeant Meryll (of the Yeomen of the Guard)	Mr. Richard Temple.
Leonard Meryll (his Son)	Mr. W. R. Shirley.
Jack Point (a Strolling Jester)	Mr. George Grossmith.
Wilfred Shadbolt (Head Jailer and Assistant Tormentor)	Mr. W. H. Denny.
The Headsman	Mr. Richards.
Elsie Maynard (a Strolling Singer)	Miss Geraldine Ulmar.
Phoebe Meryll (Sergeant Meryll's Daughter)	Miss Jessie Bond.
Dame Carruthers (Housekeeper to the Tower)	Miss Rosina Brandram.
Kate (her Niece)	Miss Rose Hervey.

Musical Director, Mr. F. Cellier. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

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"Workmen have a knack of leaving such things about as traps for the unwary."

"Oh! I'm all right! But we'd better come right inside and close the door, or the policeman will be turning us away as suspicious characters."

"Not much fear of a policeman in this rain," said the Major; "but perhaps it's as well to be on the safe side—or rather," he added with a laugh, "the sheltered side, and to make sure of our refuge."

The men entered, and closed the door behind them. The noise of the storm outside drowned the murmur of their voices, and even had any one stopped to examine the house, it would have appeared quite untenanted. But no one passed, and the rain continued to come down in sheets, dancing in fantastic little fountains on the lamp-lit pavements, and making miniature rapids along the curb-stones. The white flare of the lightning flash dimmed the feeble gas ray, and the roll of the thunder drowned the murmur of the town. There was something particularly eerie about the great throes of nature seen in the heart of the city. Even the commonplace houses gained a momentary sensational glory in the wild storm-light.

Antonia was half undressed when the storm began, but she knew that it was useless to think of trying to sleep until at least the thunder was over, so she put on her dressing-gown and sat down to read. It appeared equally useless, however, to attempt to concentrate her mind on a book. She had heard the Major go out, and, although she knew that he was well able to take care of himself, to think of him out in the storm without umbrella or overcoat made her feel anxious. The lack of protection against the rain was the reason which she herself assigned for her anxiety; but, over and above that, she was conscious of a vague, absolutely unreasoning fear. It was foolish, perhaps, but womanly. Who knows, moreover, whether the presentiments of affection be not a kind of mental second-sight? So she sat in her chair pondering. Unwittingly, she thought how good her guardian had been to her, and how he had dedicated to her all the hopes and possibilities of his life. What did she not owe him? The answer to this question came suddenly and unsought for, as if a spirit had whispered it in her ear. It caused quick blushes to mount to her cheeks, and she rose hastily, as though to fly from a too frank companion.

The storm was now passing over. The thunder-claps were less frequent, and only muttered in the distance. The rain had almost ceased, and a strong wind, following in the wake of the electrical disturbance, was driving the cloud rack across the sky and bringing a reviving freshness to the atmosphere.

It was time the Major came in now, wherever he had taken shelter. Thank goodness! there was the hall-door opening at last. He had returned!

Forgetting her previous confusion, in the reaction from her fears, Antonia went out, clad as she was in her dressing-gown, and leaned over the balusters.

"Is that you, uncle?" she called out.

There was no answer, and the passage below was in darkness, so that she could not see if any one were there. She waited a minute and called again, but with the same negative result.

She began to feel rather alarmed. What if a thief had come into the house? She did not like to rouse the servants, and thought that she had better lock herself in her room until her guardian should really return. But it *must* have been the Major. No one else had a latchkey.

Suddenly the rain again commenced to fall. There was, as often is the case, a rear-guard to the storm, a few thunder claps and lightning flashes that had to expend themselves before the cloud conflict could be considered quite at an end.

As Antonia looked down into the hall, it was suddenly illuminated by one of these flashes, and the girl almost screamed as she saw standing below, not her guardian, but Henry Costelloe, his clothes dripping wet, his face ghastly pale, and his eyes gazing mournfully and appealingly at her—a vision as it might be from the grave. The apparition was so momentary, and the succeeding darkness so intense, that when Antonia regained clear comprehension she thought that it must have been her fancy. But swift thoughts came crowding in, suggesting a thousand direful explanations. The girl shuddered and returned to her room to consider what she had better do. Perhaps something had happened to the Major, and Costelloe had returned to tell her, but was afraid to do so. Perhaps some mischance had befallen both, and she had seen a . . . no! the idea of a ghost was too preposterous. It *must* have been her guardian, and she had mistaken him for the actor in the weird lightning glare. The two men *were* rather alike in feature and general appearance.

She summoned up her courage, and crept down-stairs with her candle, looking herself like a spirit clad in white, with pale face and dark mysterious eyes.

But the hall was empty, and only the cigar-ends and glasses on the table in the "bungalow" betokened a human presence.

She returned upstairs with a real terror commencing to take possession of her. She must call up her maid, a cheery, matter-of-fact girl, the mere sight of whom would suffice to dispel all ill-boding fancies.

But stay! There was one more hope, although a forlorn one. Perhaps the Major was already in. She knocked softly at his door.

"Who's there?" said a muffled voice inside.

"Oh!" exclaimed Antonia, with a sudden revulsion of feeling, and ashamed of her fears. "It's only I, uncle. I didn't know if you were in, and felt anxious about your being out in the thunder-storm. The noise of the thunder kept me awake. That's all! Good night! I'm so glad you're in quite safely. Good night!"

"Good-night," said he.

Antonia returned to her room and went to bed, but it was long before she could get to sleep, and when she did, it was only to dream that she was again in India, and was about to be attacked by a mutineer sepoy, when the Major came to rescue her. But as he approached, his face changed, and she was again looking down into the lightning-lit hall, where she saw with terrible distinctness the white, horror-stricken visage of Costelloe, the actor, but dressed like Hamlet, and holding a skull in his hand. She awoke with a start, but, happily, only to find herself in her own comfortable bedroom, with the sun shining in through the pink curtains, and her pet canary stirring nimbly in his cage and chirping his greetings to the new day.

She smiled as she saw how her dream had been composed of varying experiences, blended by the disordered brain into one pattern like the broken fragments of glass in a kaleidoscope. But she felt that her nerves were all unstrung from some cause or another, and, when her maid came in with the hot-water, she told her to tell the Major that she had a headache and would breakfast in bed.

"Oh, master's out!" said the girl. "He went out early, and said as you was not to expect him back till lunch-time."

"Then he won't want me, and I can stay in bed as long as I like. I can't make out why I'm so tired."

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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